The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XVII., No. 18. Whole No. 445. } NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1898. { Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

President McKinley on National Duty and Destiny 509
Spanish Peace Commissioners (Portraits) 511
Labor Interests and Annexation . . . 511
The Michigan Railroad Case 512
Current Cartoons 513
Benjamin Kidd on "The Control of the Tropics" 514
Key to the Situation in China? . . . 515
Topics in Brief 515

LETTERS AND ART:

Influence of American Writers Abroad . 516
The South in Recent American Literature 516
A Shelley Discovery 518
Chinese Fiction and the Plot of a Chinese Masterpiece 518
Pinero's Dramatic Art 520

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Looking for a Lost Continent 521
A New Distinction between Live and Dead Matter 521
A Submarine Arc-Light 522
A New Planet 522
Analysis with Colored Glass 522
Matches Without Phosphorus 523
A Telegraph Instrument in a Watch-Case 523
The Railway up the Jungfrau . . . 524
Science Brevities 524

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religion and Insanity 525
"Foreign Relations of the American Church" 525
Is There an Incoming Tide of Religious Faith? 526
The Color Line in Southern Churches . 527
Outlook for the Mohammedan World . 528
Religious Notes 528

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Americans and Germans during the War 529
Prohibition Plebiscite in Canada . . . 529
English Tributes to Mr. Bayard . . . 530
Stagnation and Progress in Japan . . 531
The Samoan Question 532
Foreign Notes 532

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 533
Personals 533
Current Events 535
Chess 536

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
John M Harris, Coal Exchange Bldg, Scranton, Pa.
Frank E. Boyle, Burr Building, Scranton, Pa.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.
John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo, N. D.
Stephen C. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.
Edw'd D. Howard, The Wyandotte, Columbus, O.
Chas. H. Leech, R. 69, 126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Stuart Bros & Murray (Thos. B. Stuart, Chas. A. Murray), Symes Block, Denver, Col.

NEW EDITION! BROUGHT UP TO DATE

A new edition of this sumptuous work has just been published and is now ready. In this edition the final chapter in the history of Hawaiian annexation is presented. The interesting story is told of how Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila directed attention to the importance of a United States coaling station in Hawaii; how a rapid change in the sentiment against annexation resulted; how the legislation was transacted which finally resulted in the passage of the Newlands Resolutions, and finally how the news of annexation was received in Honolulu.

HAWAII: OUR NEW POSSESSIONS

By JOHN R. MUSICK,
Author of the "Columbian Historical Novels."

The true and wonderful story of Hawaii—"the paradise of the Pacific"—as it has been and as it is to-day. It tells all about the interesting people—their customs, traditions, etc.; the nature wonders—volcanos, fertile valleys, etc.; governmental changes, etc. Over 100 beautiful half-tone illustrations, adorned with tasteful border decorations by Philip E. Flintoff, besides 34 artistic pen sketches by Freeland A. Carter.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION

8vo, 546 pp. 56 full-page half-tone plates. Also with map. Cloth, $2.75. Half Morocco, gilt edges, $4.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

English Synonyms Antonyms and Prepositions

Over 7,500 Classified and Discriminated Synonyms. Nearly 4,500 Classified Antonyms. Correct use of Prepositions clearly shown by illustrative examples. Hints and Helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance. By Jas. C. Fernald, Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department Standard Dictionary.

Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute: "This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression *than any other text-book of higher English yet produced.*"

12mo, Cloth, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

The author of this phrase little dreamed in his time that "Westward" for Americans would one day mean not alone Colorado and California, but the mid-Pacific HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, and the trans-Pacific PHILIPPINES.

Even a year ago, the most far-seeing prophet would hardly have proclaimed that these rich islands would so soon be opened to American enterprise—the one group by annexation, the other by conquest.

Yet so it is, and even now a stronger tide is turning toward the West, the farthest West, than at any time since the days of '49 or the Klondike discoveries of '97—a tide that does not stop at the Golden Gate, or Golden Alaska—but sweeps onward to the "Fortunate Isles" which have been truly called "The Lands of Latent Fortunes."

History records the hardships of those who toiled overland to California in the old days. What a contrast is the present easy, yes, even luxurious way of reaching HONOLULU OR MANILA.

Just think of it! A single transportation line—THE CANADIAN PACIFIC—can issue you a ticket from any point in the United States that will get you to the SANDWICH ISLANDS OR THE PHILIPPINES, all the way over their own rails and steamship lines from connecting points in Canada (with the exception of the short stretch from Hong Kong to the Philippines). For that matter, can take you around the world for $585.

Their twin-screw steamers to Japan, China, and the Philippines are the finest and safest steamships on the Pacific Ocean, and the cuisine and arrangements for the comfort of the passengers are unsurpassed.

Their Canadian-Australian Line is equal to any other line to the Antipodes. Steamships of both lines leave Vancouver about every three weeks. Rates as low as the lowest. Accommodations on the steamers should be secured well in advance. Reservations can be made, and many interesting pamphlets in reference to the Far East can be obtained upon application to—

E. V. Skinner, G. E. A.,
353 Broadway, New York City.
H. McMurtrie, Agt., 3d and Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
A. J. Shulman, Agt., 233 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. W. Salsbury, Agt., 427 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Robert Kerr, T. M., Winnipeg, Man.
C. E. McPherson, G. P. A.,
1 King St., East., Toronto, Ont.
J. Francis Lee, G. A., P. D.,
228 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
E. A. Edmonds, C. P. A., 11 Fort St., W., Detroit, Mich.
M. M. Stern, D. F. & P. A.,
Chronicle Bld'g, San Francisco, Cal.
H. J. Colvin, D. P. A.,
197 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
C. E. E. Ussher, G. P. A., Montreal, Que.
E. G. Osborn, Agent, 129 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

ADDISON'S SELECTED ESSAYS With an introduction by Prof. C. T. Winchester. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

The World-Famous Loisette Memory System

Highly indorsed by educational leaders, professional and business men, and others throughout the world who have benefited from this marvelous system.

Prof. A. Loisette's Great Work
"ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY,
Or, How to Attend and Never Forget"

Defective memories made perfect. Heretofore sold under stringent restrictions and at a high price. Now placed within easy reach of all.

Cloth. 12mo. Price, $2.50 net. Special Inducements to Schools in lots of six or more.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Sole Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

A LITTLE CYCLOPEDIA OF MONEY

New Handbook of Currency and Wealth

Complete and Trustworthy Data on Both Silver and Gold—The Monetary Systems of the World—Wealth and Wages—With Many Tables, Diagrams, and Statistics.

By GEORGE B WALDRON, A.M.,
Formerly Statistical Editor The Voice.

John Sherman says: "I find it a very useful handbook and compendium of statistics that every person . . . ought to have for reference. It is a valuable and convenient collection of statistics, and I trust it will have a wide circulation."

12mo flexible cloth, 142 pp., price 50 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York

"Incident and illustration give life and beauty to every page. We would like to place this volume in the hands of every young man we know."—Christian Observer, *Louisville, Ky.*

THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN

Bright talks to young men on practical matters of every-day life. Vigorous, manly, and abounding in fresh and wholesome thought.

By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.
Author of "Hero Tales From Sacred Story."

VIGOROUS, RATIONAL AND HUMAN.

"They are marked by earnestness and experience, vigor and clearness, and enter into the conditions and needs of human nature."—The Presbyterian, *Philadelphia.*

12mo, Cloth, Tasteful Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. Price, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS.
30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

Flash-Lights on the Spaniard

A thrilling story of the Spaniard of all times, tersely and entertainingly told, and answering many questions of present interest.

THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY

By JAMES C. FERNALD,
Author of "A Study of the Inquisition," Editor "The Students' Standard Dictionary."

Senator John M. Thurston says:
"It is a work of absorbing interest and I cordially commend it to the reading public generally, and especially to every patriotic citizen."

U. S. Senator W. P. Frye says:
"I find it to be exceedingly interesting. It ought to be in the hands of all Americans."

Tastefully printed and bound. Cover design by Geo. Wharton Edwards. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., N Y.

Necessary Outfit for Every Schoolboy and Schoolgirl.

F. W. Boatwright, President Richmond College Richmond, Va.: "I have spent two evenings in carefully examining the Students' Standard Dictionary and am greatly pleased with it. I shall take occasion this week to commend it to our students, both by written notice and by oral announcements. It is a book which should be on every student's table." Send for Prospectus.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"My Kingdom for a Good Night's Rest"

is the plaint of the insomnia sufferer. Goes to bed, can't sleep, uses the cold water bag, counts to a thousand, tries every heard of means of producing slumber without avail, rolls and tosses all night. That soon wears one out, shatters the nerves, and in time breaks down the hardiest constitution.

The Electropoise will cure insomnia—absolutely *cure*. We know it because it has cured thousands who were in that condition. It will cure you as well.

Put it on when you retire at night, and before you realize it you'll drop off into sweet, restful sleep, the sleep Nature intended should be yours.

The Electropoise costs ten dollars, but sleep is cheap at any price; besides, it is good for other troubles, and lasts a lifetime.

Insomnia.

LOWELL, MASS., DEC. 21.

I have suffered for nearly two years from insomnia. I have tried all the baths of the sanitarium, massage treatment, and inhaling compound oxygen. None of these gave me any permanent help. When I began the use of the Electropoise, I was suffering as much as at any time. It helped me marvelously the first night, and there has been constant improvement of the whole system, so that I weigh more than ever before, have more vigor, and feel, after three months, as good as new. It has done wonders also for some members of my church.

J. N. SHORT,
Pastor Central M. E. Church.

One hundred and twelve page book free. Send your own address and that of your invalid friends. Agents wanted.

THE ELECTROPOISE CO.,
1122 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

NATURE AND HER INSPIRATIONS

"One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach us more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can."

THE GOSPEL IN THE FIELDS

By R. C. FILLINGHAM
VICAR OF HEXTON

Talks about the delights and inspirations of nature. As the author poetically expresses it:—"Nature is the garment of God." It is the object of these chats to interpret the lessons contained in the flowers and trees, the rivers and the sea, and the hills and dales. The author points out the deep happiness missed by those who are unreceptive to the charms of the green fields or of the beating surf.

12mo, Cloth. Cover Design. Gilt Top. Deckle Edges. Price, $1.25.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The History of America in Story Form.

The Columbian Historical Novels

By JOHN R. MUSICK. 12 vols. Profusely illustrated. Send 10 cents for beautiful illustrated prospectus.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY says they are: "One of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have ever seen."

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, ex-Governor of New York: "'The Columbian Historical Novels' possess universal interest, and they tell the story of the new world in a unique, pleasant, and instructive manner."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar.
Simplest, most reliable; 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

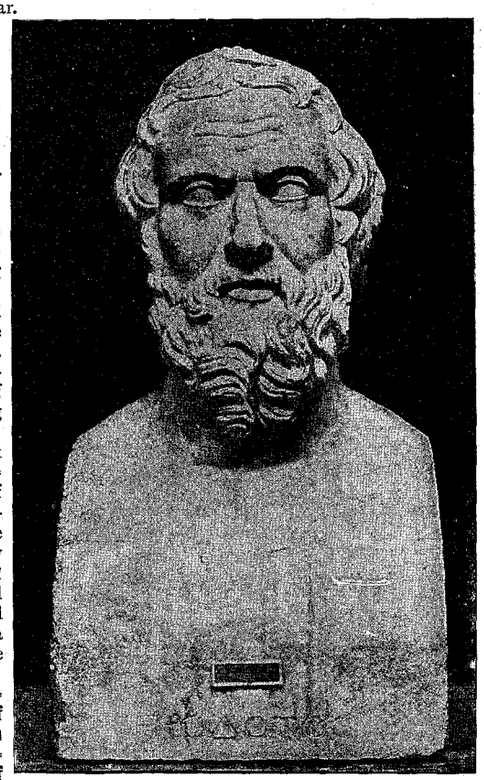
Sixty Centuries of History.

A Remarkable Work Embracing the Entire History of All Nations and All Peoples, and of Each Individual Who has Contributed to the Making of Their History.

Magnificently Illustrated Throughout.

The plan of the work is ideal. It enables one to thoroughly understand the history of the entire world from the beginning to the present day.

It provides the way to become acquainted with the **Makers of History** from the world's earliest records to Dewey, the hero of Manila; Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, and all others who won distinction in the late war.



HERODOTUS THE FATHER OF HISTORY.

One can here follow Julius Cæsar through his remarkable career, watch with interest the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, dwell awhile in company with the great Nelson, travel side by side with Napoleon through his victories and defeats, realize the influences of Bismarck's strong policy for Germany, or follow the brave deeds of our own country's heroes.

It also clearly defines the causes which led to the **Great Conflicts between Nations** that mark **Turning Points of History.**

The necessity for a work that would enable either the **Casual Reader** or the **Careful Student** to obtain within a reasonable number of volumes a complete and **Authentic Exposition** of the **Entire World's History** has long been apparent.

This necessity has resulted in a work that perfectly **Fills Alls These Requirements.** In short, with the aid of this magnificent work one may in a season's reading, or by dipping into the Library for an hour or two every now and then, acquire a wider and firmer grasp upon the history of the world and the men who have made it than could be obtained by grubbing about for a lifetime among the histories of single countries.

The complete work is delivered to readers of the "Review of Reviews" and left with them an entire week—affording an opportunity for thorough examination of the Library before deciding to join the Club.

Under the plan of McClure's History Club, through which the Library is being distributed, you may obtain the work at a **fraction of the regular price** and, **if you wish,** pay for it a **little at a time.**

The Club thus provides a comfortable way for you to become the owner of the **finest historical library** that has ever been published.

The people having shown a remarkable interest in this subject, **we advise** that you write at once to McClure's History Club, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York, for full information regarding the novel club plan, the Library itself, and the **special terms offered** to those who make application at once for full particulars.

THE DRILL BOOK IN VOCAL CULTURE

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. By Prof. EDWARD P. THWING.

16mo. Illustrated. Paper, 25 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York.

Before an Audience

This is not a book on elocution, but treats in a new and original way effectual public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, author of "Character Readings from George Eliot."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "He does not teach elocution, but the art of public speaking. . . . Gives suggestions that will enable one to reach and move and influence men."

12mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs.,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

BIG SALES FOR AGENTS

New and popular book just out. Subject one of intense present interest. Book already selling in large quantities among all classes. Price within reach of all. AGENTS MAKING BIG PROFITS FROM QUICK AND EASY SALES.

THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY

A thrilling story of the Spanish race during its four centuries of intrigue, massacre, oppression, cruelty, and deceit. With two big colored maps, one of Spain, the other of Cuba.

50 SALES THE FIRST DAY

An agent in Huntington, W. Va., sold 50 copies the first day he canvassed. Others can do as well and better. Send 50c. for complete prospectus.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Free—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Mrs. Castle, Poostonkill, N.Y.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a **Positive Specific Cure** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts **directly** on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore of Washington, D. C., testifies in the *Christian Advocate* that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this **Great Discovery** for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail **FREE** only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. **It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.** Address, The Church Kidney Cure Co., No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative.

Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers "New York" and "Albany"

General Office, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York

FABIAN SOCIALISM "One sees socialism advancing all about him. It may be years before its ascendency; on the other hand it may be but a short time. A slight episode may change history. A turn here or a turn there and we may find our nation heading on the road to the ideal commonwealth."—WM. DEAN HOWELLS, in *The American Fabian*.

Read **The American Fabian, 104 Elm St., New York.** Sample copies, 5 cents. Per year, 50 cents.

Money Made and Saved

with a **$5 PRINTING PRESS.** Print your own cards, etc. Big profits printing for neighbors. $18 press for circulars or small newspaper. Type setting easy; printed rules. Fun for spare hours, old or young. Very instructive. Send stamp for samples & catalog presses, type, paper, etc., to factory.

KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

The New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. An Appendix containing Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Highly Commended by

Ex-President Harrison **General Horace Porter**
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford **Prof. Goldwin Smith**

New York Herald: "By long odds the best book of quotations in existence."

Handsome Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 8vo, 1205 pp. Prices (All Net): Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

CLERICAL TYPES

By the Rev. HAMES MANN, 12mo, Cloth, 217 pp. Price $1.00, post-free.

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these character etchings is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. The descriptions are racy and the criticisms keen.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

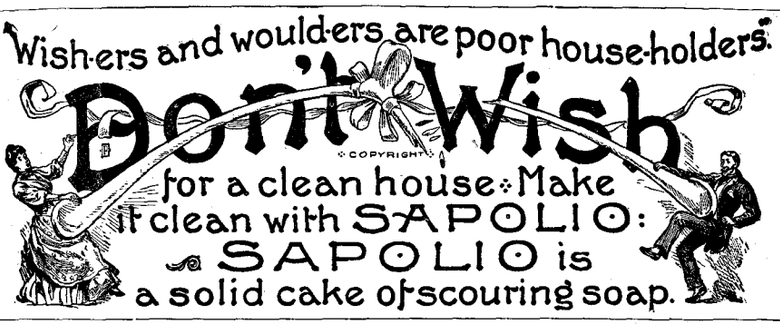
LARKIN SOAPS

AND PREMIUMS.—FACTORY TO FAMILY

The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample Soap if mention this magazine.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Our Offer fully explained in LITERARY DIGEST, Sept. 24th and Oct. 22.


Wish-ers and would-ers are poor house-holders.
Don't Wish
COPYRIGHT
for a clean house: Make it clean with SAPOLIO:
SAPOLIO is a solid cake of scouring soap.

Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

Edited by WM. P. D. BLISS, with the cooperation of the most eminent specialists on the subjects treated. It furnishes an unexcelled abundance of varified statistics, comparative tables, and expert opinions on the entire field of sociology and kindred subjects. It is at once a complete and authoritative Encyclopedia of Political Economy, Political Science, Wealth, and Wages, and Sociology. Its puts side by side, in authoritative statements, the views, theories, and utterances of all schools of economic and social thought. Its arrangement is cyclopedic and every facility for ready consultation has been afforded.

Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., "Too many of the efforts to improve the world are made utterly in the dark, and it is for that reason so many enterprises come to naught. Every effort toward what is further on must be based upon a groundwork of ascertained conditions. A volume that gives these conditions renders an invaluable service."

Large 8vo, 1439 pp., **Net Prices: Cloth, $7.50;**
Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco, $14.00. .. .. ..

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."

CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

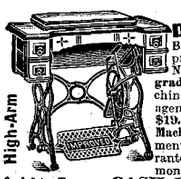
CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Buy direct from Factory at Wholesale prices. Saves agents' large profits. No money in advance. This **High-grade Kenwood** drop head Sewing Machine $22.50. Equal to others sold by agents at $65. Arlingtons at $14 to $19.50 retail value $25 to $50. Other Machines $8, $11.50 and $15. All attachments FREE. Over 100,000 in use. Warranted 10 years. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write today for special freight offer.

CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. Van Buren St., B-371 Chicago, Ill

THE ART OF MEMORY

The Crowning System of Memory Culture! Invaluable to Educators! WRITE US. NATIONAL PUBLISH'G CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Recognized Wherever Merit is Appreciated.

John B. Vashin, St. Louis, Mo.: "I consider the Students' Standard Dictionary an excellent work, complete and in every way satisfactory. It can not fail to receive recognition wherever a comprehensive dictionary is desired." Send for Prospectus.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

"THE MASTERWORK OF THE CENTURY."

St. James's Budget, London: "It should be the pride of Literary America, as it is the admiration of Literary England."

The New York Herald: "It is the most satisfactory and complete dictionary yet printed."

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY

"It is the most perfect Dictionary ever made."

"The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times."

The latest, most complete, most authoritative and most sumptuous dictionary in existence. It is a necessity for every home, school, office, or study.

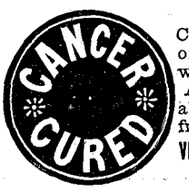
FEATURES OF UNEXCELLED MERIT.

301,865 Vocabulary Terms.
47,468 Entries in the Appendix.
5,000 Pictorial Illustrations.
125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms.
45,000 Illustrative Quotations.
247 Editors and Specialists.
$960,000 Expended in its Production.

Eighty-eight pages of colored maps; concise cyclopedia of general information, etc.

Send for Prospectus.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, New York.



Cancer and Tumor Cured without the aid of knife or plaster, and without pain.

A treatise, testimonials and letter of advice free. Address,

VEGETABLE CANCER CURE CO., CHATHAM, N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

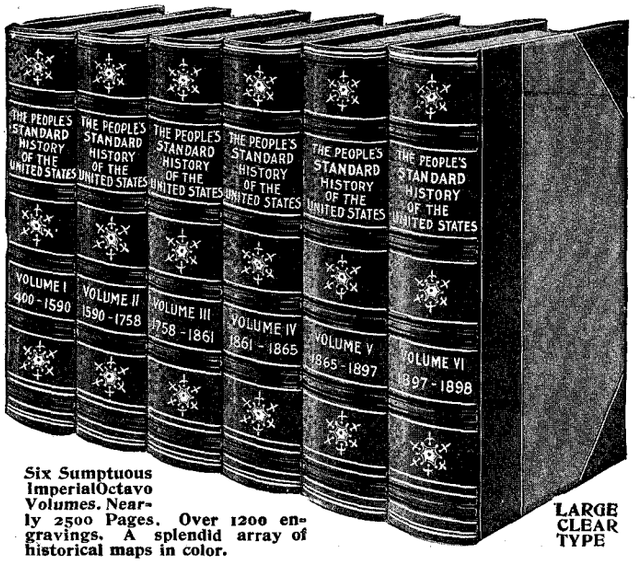
FRESH FROM THE PRESS.....

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

A limited number of these choice first-edition sets have been set aside for ***LITERARY DIGEST READERS,*** *so that those who act promptly can now secure the work at the low introductory price (see below), and pay for the volumes a little at a time.*

Never before has there been such a great and growing interest manifested in the study of the history of **OUR OWN COUNTRY.** The difficulty has been that no single work covered the whole field. To supply this need and to present a large amount of new material from Government and State Archives and private sources, Professor Ellis and his associates began over three years ago the preparation of the recently-completed

NO ONE WHO SEES THIS NEW WORK WILL BE SATISFIED WITH ANY OTHER HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE PUBLIC.



Six Sumptuous Imperial Octavo Volumes. Nearly 2500 Pages. Over 1200 engravings. A splendid array of historical maps in color.

LARGE CLEAR TYPE

People's Standard History OF THE United States

The publishers did not overestimate the public desire for particulars about the work. Thousands of letters from all over the country furnish abundant proof that this **truly great History** is, to quote **Bishop Newman,**

"The Work the Public has been waiting for."

Our Remarkable Proposition *to distribute the entire first edition to introduce and advertise the work has set people thinking. It affords an opportunity, which can never again be presented, to secure at* **Less than Half Price and on Easy Terms of Payment** *one of the desirable first-edition sets, which are particularly valuable because printed from the fresh, new plates, thus bringing out the engravings with singular delicacy and beauty.*

$1 Secures immediate possession of the full set of Six Superb Volumes—a whole year to pay the balance.

THE SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS **No other work** tells the whole story and tells it with such persistent and growing interest from first to last. **No other work** is so richly and brilliantly illustrated. Such noted artists as Gilbert Gaul, Lippincott, DeCost Smith, Ogden, Davis, Gleeson, Snyder, Kendrick, Drake, and Warren Sheppard have lavished upon the work their very best efforts. Many of the illustrations are **full-page reproductions of superb water colors,** representing the most famous and inspiring scenes in our National life.

OUR LATE WAR WITH SPAIN The sixth volume is devoted almost entirely to **The Spanish-American War,** which, in the highest degree, fills up and rounds out the record of those glorious conflicts which have made the Nation great. **Nowhere else** will the story of this momentous struggle be so **accurately and exhaustively told and illustrated.** This sixth volume is a fitting crown and climax to this **Great Historical Library,** which covers every period from the earliest discoveries of the Norsemen to the year of grace 1898, making it

The ONE COMPLETE History of Our Country

"It will be welcome everywhere—in our homes, our libraries, and to students who wish to read only the best books."
—Rev. Robert Collyer, D.D., LL.D.

For Your Winter's Reading what more entertaining and profitable than this splendid new work? It is as difficult to lay aside as the most fascinating romance, and it also affords the very highest opportunity for practical self-culture by enabling you to talk confidently and intelligently upon every topic of National importance, past or present. It also throws interesting side-lights upon men and events in England, France, Spain, Holland, and other countries whose history has been in any way connected with our own.

"SEEING IS BELIEVING." Inspection alone can convey an adequate idea of the artistic features and educational value of this **GREAT NATIONAL WORK.** Every page bears the mark of expense. In mechanical finish it is simply ideal. It is a work to be personally enjoyed with the keenest literary zest and to be admired by every one who sees it in library or study. It is for this reason that the present introductory distribution is made. Every set sent out will sell many others at the regular subscription figure, which is **more than double the present introductory price.**

How to Get this Great History

The introductory sets remaining will be allotted to those who first apply. The price will be *less than half the regular subscription* figure which will prevail after December 1st, and the terms so convenient as to place the work within easy reach of ALL. It is only necessary to send ONE DOLLAR and the complete set of six superb volumes will be forwarded at once. The balance is payable in twelve equal monthly instalments as follows: For the Cloth style, $1.00 monthly; for the elegant Half Russia style (which we highly recommend), $1.50 a month, and for the sumptuous Full Morocco binding (presentation edition), $2.00 a month. The subscription price of this great work will be from $27.00 to $52.00 a set. *By applying now you save over one-half.* Specimen pages and engravings will of course be sent, but in order to make sure of one of these special first-edition sets at the low price, it is safer to send in your $1.00 at once, especially as *the volumes may be returned within one week, if not entirely satisfactory, and the payment will be immediately refunded.*

FILL OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY.

KNIGHT & BROWN, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York. N

Enclosed find $1.00 for one set of the Standard History in _____ binding, according to the terms of your special introductory offer.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____

Address all communications to **KNICHT & BROWN, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS.

Extraordinary Offer
This Beautiful Edition Will be Sent FREE on Approval .. ..

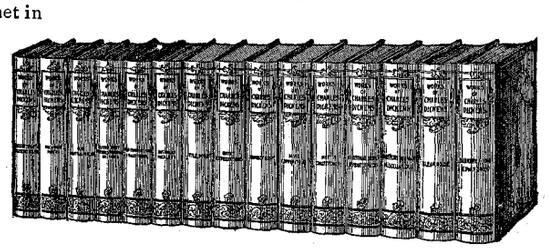
A Dickens Club for "LITERARY DIGEST" Readers

Your set of Dickens!

IS IT COMPLETE?
IS IT WELL PRINTED?
IS IT ON GOOD PAPER?
IS IT WELL ILLUSTRATED?
IS IT NICELY BOUND?
IS IT AN EDITION YOU ARE PROUD TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS?

These are questions which every book lover may now properly ask himself, for if there ever was a serious doubt regarding the lasting popularity of Charles Dickens, that doubt is now dispelled. Immensely popular in his lifetime, the demand for his works is greater to-day than for any other writer of fiction, Scott included. Dickens has in fact become a classic; every word he wrote is worthy to be read and every library should possess a *complete* set of his works to head its list of fiction. As well an incomplete Shakespeare as an incomplete Dickens. There has been for some time, indeed, a large and growing demand for a thoroughly good edition of the great novelist, and that demand is at last fully met in

THE NEW GADSHILL EDITION IN 15 SUPERB VOLUMES



This Splendid Edition Fills Every Requirement of the Most Exacting Book Lover

It is complete —containing every one of the famous novels as well as the sketches and short stories reprinted from periodicals, and also his unfinished novel, "*The Mystery of Edwin Drood*," not in many editions.

It is superbly illustrated —containing more than 150 photogravures and wood engravings, from the celebrated Dickens drawings by Cruikshank, Phiz, and other famous illustrators.

It is beautifully printed on a fine quality of calendered paper, with large, clear type, making continuous or evening reading a pleasure.

It is handsomely bound —so that the volumes are a perpetual delight when even glanced at in library or study, every feature of manufacture thoroughly befitting a work to last a lifetime.

A VERITABLE EDITION DE LUXE AT THE PRICE OF ORDINARY VOLUMES

OUR DICKENS CLUB has been organized so as to place one of the special sets of this superb Gadshill edition within easy reach of every member. By the co-operation of many the price is thus reduced to the lowest wholesale figure. The purchaser of a thousand sets of this edition could not get better terms than are now offered to our members. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

THE COMPLETE SET SENT FREE

THE SET IS YOURS THIS EASY WAY.

In order to secure a set of this superb edition of Dickens, write the club and it will be forwarded at once, prepaid. If not satisfactory it can be returned at our expense. Fifteen days is allowed for examination. If found satisfactory and in accordance with our representations, first payment is to be sent us within fifteen days. The price of the cloth binding for the complete set is $15.00—$1.00 first payment and then $1.00 per month for fourteen months. The price of the beautiful half leather is $22.00—$1.00 first payment and $1.50 per month for fourteen months.

BEAR IN MIND—Only a limited number of sets have been reserved at the low Club price and for this unusual offer, and when these are claimed the Club will close. It is, therefore, necessary to apply promptly in order to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity.

Address THE DICKENS CLUB, 78 Fifth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XVII., NO. 18. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 29, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER, 445

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ON NATIONAL DUTY AND DESTINY.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY accepted invitations to visit peace jubilees this month at Omaha, in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Chicago and at Philadelphia, making numerous speeches at other cities and towns *en route*. The character of his utterances may be judged from two speeches made in Chicago. At a mass-meeting in the Auditorium, he said:

"It is gratifying to all of us to know that this has never ceased to be a war of humanity. The last ship that went out of the harbor of Havana before war was declared was an American ship that had taken to the suffering people of Cuba the supplies furnished by American charity—and the first ship to sail into the harbor of Santiago was another American ship, bearing food supplies to the suffering Cubans. And I am sure it is the universal prayer of American citizens that justice and humanity and civilization shall characterize the final settlement of peace, as they have distinguished the progress of the war.

"My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them? And the movements of men, planned and designed by the Master of men, will never be interrupted by the American people."

Responding to the toast, "Our Country," at a banquet, the President said:

"The war has put upon the nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been well foreseen. We can not avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed upon us. The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame, and not our everlasting glory, if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles on which the Government was founded and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered.

"The war with Spain was undertaken, not that the United States should increase its territory, but that the oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us, and we must give to the world the full demonstration of our purpose. Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and perils, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable.

"It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has His plans and methods for human progress, and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward we can see how that hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to them, or they get to us, the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent; statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity.

"The progress of a nation can alone prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement. There must be a constant movement toward a higher and nobler civilization—a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation duty, and duty alone, should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertaking.

"The final determination of our purposes awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by the Executive with the making of the treaty of peace, and that of the Senate of the United States, which, by our Constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be as just and as humane as the conduct and consummation of the war. When the work of the treaty-makers is done the work of the lawmakers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities, the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The army and navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the Executive and Congress wisdom to perform theirs."

The Chicago *Times-Herald*, recognized as a McKinley organ, interprets the President's utterances as follows:

"Whenever President McKinley in his recent speeches has had occasion to refer to the work of the American peace commission his utterances have carried with them an assurance that all of the achievements of a war for humanity should be fully recognized and sealed in the treaty of peace.

"One of those achievements was the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines, and the President's remarks are construed to mean that he is favorable to the retention of these islands.

"If this is the correct construction to be placed on the Presi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent's words, he has arrived at a logical conclusion in his usual logical and deliberate way.

"When the truce was proclaimed public sentiment was unanimous for Cuban independence and the annexation of Porto Rico, but was divided and uncertain with reference to the Philippines. The protocol fully met public expectation in its terms relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, and left the disposition of the Philippines to the decision of the peace commission.

"Since then the question has been discussed in all its phases by the press and the people, and public sentiment has crystallized in favor of the retention of these islands.

"In coming to this decision the American people have not been influenced by mercenary or grasping motives, but by the logic of events and the demands of humanity.

"To return these islands to Spain would be to remand the Filipinos to the same condition the Cubans were in before the war. More disastrous yet would be the attempt to establish an independent native government among people who are incapable of self-government and whose present chosen leader is but little more than a barbarian, full of intrigue and dishonesty.

"To allow them to be sold to any foreign power would be to invite European strife.

"Any one of these three courses would stultify the United States, for all of them are in conflict with the interests of humanity. The only humane course is to retain the islands and govern them ourselves.

"This, we believe, is the view that a vast majority of the people of the United States take of the Philippine question.

"While public sentiment has been thus crystallizing, the President has noted its progress and weighed the arguments on both sides. He believes in the people and has confidence in their united judgment. Throughout his Western tour the people have given him unmistakable evidence of their desire to keep the Philippines, and to keep them in the name of humanity, progress, and enlightenment.

"While negotiations at Paris are pending it would be unbecoming in the President to publicly declare his views on the question at issue, but what he might say with propriety has been said and is in harmony with public sentiment."

Newspaper critics find fault not only with the President's utterances, but set down the President's tour as clever political campaigning. The New York *Evening Post*, which supported McKinley in the last campaign, asks: "Who determines duty?" and, Who determined the appointment of Quay's henchman, Saylor, as consul to Matanzas? *The Post* goes on to say:

"It would be interesting to know also whether it was really Duty which made Destiny go to war with Spain, after Spain had yielded everything we demanded. This was so extraordinary, so opposed to all rules, both of individual and international morality, that we can not help thinking somebody besides Duty has got at Destiny and started her on a buccaneering expedition. How was that? In whose head is Duty kept? It is evident that Duty is not kept in careful custody, and that she frequently gets into very bad company."

The Post further inquires:

"Can it be possible, let us ask, that Duty is an affair of locality, that she only extends her jurisdiction over certain places and not over others? Is it possible that she reigns in the Philippines, and not in the State of Illinois? Or that she arranges her obligations so that they will not bear on the Republican Party, or any other?

"It seems as if it must be so, for how shall we otherwise account for the fact that Mr. McKinley has been during the last few days lecturing on moral philosophy in Chicago, in a State where the governor is in armed revolt against the Constitution and laws of the United States, without mentioning him? It is set down in the statute-book that it is Mr. McKinley's duty to 'go upon him and send upon him' with the army and navy, and use such force as may be necessary to reduce him to obedience to the laws and to protect American citizens in their constitutional rights. How is it that the President has talked morals for three days in this very State, yesterday on the same platform with this apparently guilty governor, without making the smallest allusion to his offense, or to his own duty with regard to it?

"There is only one way of accounting for this strange circumstance, and that is that he has made an arrangement with both Duty and Destiny that neither of them shall interfere in any way with affairs in America, both shall suspend the ordinary moral and constitutional obligations until after the election. The advantages of such an arrangement are obvious. It is clear to the most rampant expansionist that it is unreasonable to expect any people to be moral in two hemispheres at one and the same time. Duty and Destiny have plainly both agreed to order, for this once, whatever the American people wants on this continent, and to enforce their decrees in the conquered Spanish territory only. That is what Mr. McKinley means by his moral lectures. The Spaniards have got to be moral everywhere. Duty refuses, and very properly, to 'let up' on them. If they do not like it, why do they stay Catholics?"

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) masses criticisms thus:

"'My countrymen, the currents of destiny flow through the hearts of the people. Who will check them? Who will divert them? Who will stop them?'—*Mr. McKinley at Chicago.*

"'Chops and tomato sauce, gentlemen of the jury!' said Sergeant Buzfuz in the voice of one whose soul is moved to its depths. 'And don't forget the warming-pan!' And the 'gentlemen of the jury,' unable to resist such eloquence, such logic, such soul-stirring sentiment, brought in a verdict against Pickwick.

"Mr. McKinley has received from that wonderful deity to whom he and Hanna and Alger and Brother Abner and the sons and nephews and cousins of somebodies are always appealing a new recipe for political salvation—the word 'destiny.'

"What does it mean? Nobody knows. What does Mr. McKinley think it means? Nobody knows, Mr. McKinley probably least of all. But when Mr. McKinley stands up with his hand upon his heart and says 'destiny' in his most sonorous and sanctimonious voice the American people are expected to imitate the old woman who said she was 'transmogrified' whenever her pastor pronounced the word 'Mesopotamia.'

"Will 'destiny' make us freer and happier? Will 'destiny' check the raids of trusts and monopolies? Will 'destiny' make public thieves and public corruptionists virtuous citizens? Will 'destiny' bring back life to our soldiers murdered by Algerian fevers, health to our soldiers shattered by the heartless incompetence of McKinley's political and social appointees? Will 'destiny' change Malay millions into civilized beings capable of participating in the government of this republic?

"Oh, no; it is no such vulgar, practical thing as that. It is just a 'current,' like hypnotism or like Mme. Blavatsky's esoteric thought-force, that gets a-going just before election. It fairly 'rampages' as the campaign warms up. But after election it disappears like ghosts at cock-crow.

"And if it has 'worked,' why, the monopolies go on monopolizing, the bosses go on bossing, the soldiers keep on dying of Algerism, and the people keep on toiling and paying taxes. And Mr. McKinley and Hanna and the rest go in solemn procession to the temple of Mammon and Gammon and offer up prayers of thankfulness for their new lease of power."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) praises the President's speeches in part as follows:

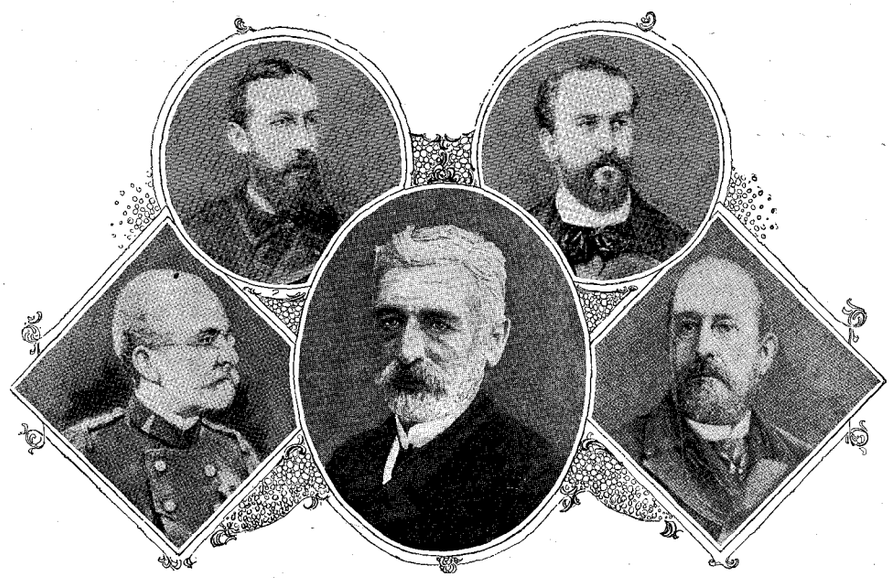
"In the President's addresses during his Western tour, which

IT MAY BE A BIT BOTHERSOME, BUT YOUR UNCLE SAM HAS POWERFUL STAYING QUALITIES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are models of terse and clear expression, and also show the finish of a trained speaker of high ability, the words of patriotism are mingled with references to the subjects of novel thought in the public mind. President McKinley has always been disposed to take the people into his confidence. He has no secrets from them, and removes diplomatic reserve at the earliest possible moment. In the Presidential speeches there is a happy recognition of unity throughout the States, of the prompt response and valor of the great army of 1898, of the surpassing victory, of increasing national prosperity, with labor thriving and the credit of the country at the highest point. All citizens can rejoice here with their leading representative. 'We have had no bad luck lately,' said the President, in an Iowa town. That is true, and all the people are heartily glad of it. But they watch with the closest interest for some allusion to our prospect of new territorial lines and responsibilities. And the notes sounded by the President gratify the nation.

"Our national history embraces times of quiet progress and periods of creative development. This is peculiarly a year of formative events. . . . Everything said by the President bearing upon the settlement of the war indicates that he is looking to the people for inspiration. Never in his career has he used the words 'my policy.' The opinion of the plain people, on the farms, in the cities, and at the centers of industry, has with him a commanding weight. American sentiment is for the retention of the Philippines. We can never consent to return the people of these islands to the Spanish yoke. The President during his journey has spoken repeatedly of the demands of humanity. He has referred to national destiny in terms not to be misunderstood. While by nature deliberate and considerate, and conservative to the extent of avoiding haste and rashness, he is a thorough American and a believer in the constantly enlarging mission of this republic. With President McKinley at the helm the war will be settled right."



SPANISH PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

SEÑOR W. Z. DE VILLAURRUTIA. SEÑOR BUENAVENTURA ABARZUZA.
GENERAL R. CERERO. SEÑOR J. DE GARNICA.
SEÑOR MONTERO RIOS, President of the Senate.

LABOR INTERESTS AND ANNEXATION.

WHAT effect will a policy of territorial annexation have upon American labor? Some of the labor papers assert that the employment of coolie labor in Hawaii and the Philippines, paid at the rate of ten to fifteen cents per day, will reduce wages in this country from 80 to 90 per cent. and destroy the prosperity and independence of the American laborers.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, on his return home, spoke of the great importance of the contract-labor phase of the Hawaiian problem. He said to a reporter:

"One of the most important questions is that of contract-labor importation. I think that the laws now in force in the United States will apply to Hawaii as well. It would not do to have laws radically different for one little patch of country. In Hawaii those interested say they have attempted, since annexation, to prevent the importation of large numbers of Japanese and Chinese under labor contracts. Maybe they have, but I know that on the steamer we came up on there arrived from Japan six hundred Japanese. It seems probable that they are rushing in now, in anticipation of a change of immigration laws."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) understands that the Hawaiian commission will submit a bill providing for a continuance of contract labor for ten years, on the plea that the sugar and rice industries can not be profitably carried on without it. It sees the difficulties of the problem, saying:

"When the commission reports such a bill, if it ever does, the question will be raised whether it is worth while to compel the beet-sugar growers of the Pacific States, Nebraska and the North, and the cane-sugar growers of Louisiana, and the rice-growers of South Carolina, to compete with contract labor. Also, if the system is ever to be terminated, can there be a better time for doing it than the present?

"It may as well be said at the outset that the prohibition of contract labor has probably been of no service whatever to the working people of the United States. It may be doubted whether they have not actually lost materially by the attempt to exclude a kind of labor which would, at the most, furnish only the foundation for industrial works that would necessarily require in higher stages more intelligent and more independent labor. This country has never been able to establish, and there is no good reason why it should establish, a monopoly price for the most ignorant labor, and the workers' organizations, if capable of wisely guarding their interests, would never desire such a thing. For every hand of that sort employed there must necessarily be others of higher intelligence and efficiency and receiving better wages. Any system which prevents the development of industries that can not survive without the cheapest and rudest labor necessarily lessens the demand for labor of the higher and better class.

"But it has been the deliberately adopted policy of the United States, whether wisely or unwisely, to shut out the cheap labor which can be secured only by contract. While that policy is maintained in the States it is extremely doubtful whether it should be abandoned in a territory like Hawaii, whose producers can find a market only by competing with the producers of the United States, and will have a material advantage against them if permitted to hire labor on the contract system. It will not be easy to convince the grower of sugar beets in California that he should be driven out of business by competition with contractors who handle Japanese labor in Hawaii, and the same question will be raised by beet and cane-sugar growers and rice-growers in other States.

"That is not all. Porto Rico is to become part of the United States, Cuba will be for a time at least under United States control. Whether we take only a coaling-station, with necessary surrounding territory, in the Philippines, or all the islands, there will be plantations in that region which will grow sugar for American consumption. In all these possessions the policy that may be established for the Hawaiian Islands will probably prevail, for it will be found extremely difficult to make an exception

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in favor of one part of the nation's domain. If we hold, as the soundest thinkers are at present inclined to hold, that all island property, all territory not actually contiguous to the States, should be subject to colonial government and to separate laws, there will be found no good reason for permitting any labor system in the Hawaiian Islands which is not permitted in others. The problem is from any point of view a difficult one, and will open the question whether laws prohibiting the employment of contract labor can be of any benefit to wage-earners anywhere within the United States."

The Chicago *Record* (Ind.) thinks the contract system ought to be gradually abolished. In all territories becoming a part of the United States, the standard of labor should be raised as fast as possible.

But the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) takes the Hawaiian planters sharply to task for asking for a continuance of contract labor. It says there are no other capitalists in the world who have made so much money out of a monopoly:

"If the rate for labor were doubled—by no means a necessary result of the exclusion of coolies—there would still remain enormous profits to the planter. Were it trebled he would make more money on the invested capital than the average merchant, miner, or manufacturer in California; vastly more than the average farmer or fruit-grower. According to common report, at Honolulu profits of sugar-growers have gone as high as 80 and even 120 per cent. These totals might be divided by five or even six without driving the sugar industry to the wall. It would still be better off than any other form of agricultural production on the mainland.

"But the planters, having got used to coolies, want to keep them. That is natural enough, but it is not a consideration that appeals to people over here. Nor will Americans sympathize with their aspiration to maintain Hawaii as a rich man's paradise. The manner in which this is done is to use coolies, not merely in the cane-fields, but in the trades and small retail enterprises to crowd out white men who might, if permitted to stay, outvote the sugar party in the affairs of the islands, secure the Government, amend the labor laws, impose a fair rate of taxation upon the sugar estates, and throw open the public domain. In their opposing attitude the Hawaiian planters resemble their prototypes, the slave-holding aristocracy of the South. They have no use for 'poor white trash.' Given their baronial acres, tilled by coolies and just enough white men to do their police work for them, and they are content. So long as the coolies are in hand they can keep the obstreperous and independent white at a distance. If he comes as a laborer he is confronted with a glutted muscle market; if he comes as an artisan, a skilled Japanese is set up in the same business to underbid him; if he wants to be a merchant, an Asiatic, with planter-backing, drives him away. That is the Hawaiian fashion of managing things, but it is not the American style, and we do not believe that Congress will engraft it upon the American system."

The People (New York), organ of the Socialist Labor Party, sees in annexation a scheme to ruin American labor and make the capitalists of this country more complete masters and tyrants:

"The question of the annexation of the Philippines involves just one point, and that point sticks out clearly, however many the points raised to obscure it. The point is not, whether it is or is not in keeping with our 'manifest destiny' ever to haul down our flag where once it was raised; nor whether we shall not allow Europe to carry off all the spoils from the now crumbling Celestial empire of China; nor yet is it a score of others that may be picked out of speeches and articles turned out just now by the yard and the bushel. *The* question is whether or not our capitalist class will allow the chance to slip through their fingers to lower the wages of the American workers 90 per cent. or more, and to do so under the guise of patriotic martyrdom.

"The situation is this: the wages of the Filipinos are about 10 cents a day; the wages here are 100 cents a day, and a little over in some cases. If the Philippines remain foreign territory, the grand opportunities of 10-cents-a-day labor would be lost to the American capitalist. What with freightage on the goods he would manufacture in the Philippines, duties upon their arrival here, and bribes to the Filipino authorities for freedom to maltreat the natives—what with all that, the American capitalist would retain precious little, if any, of difference between the 10-cents-a-day Filipino and the 100-cents-a-day American wage-slave. If, on the other hand, the Philippines become American territory, all that is materially changed; the difference in the two scales of wages would substantially stick to our capitalist's fingers—to the greater glory of Bradley-Martin balls, Seeley dinners, and increase of American titled heiresses.

"But one difficulty is here encountered. The difference between the standard of living here and in the Philippines, as indicated by the abrupt difference between the two standards of wages, is such that a natural antipathy is apt to be felt against a project that would join the two countries; and this antipathy, conscious in some quarters, unconscious in others, may grow into an insuperable popular opposition. The difficulty must be overcome; if it can not be vaulted over or flanked, it must be planed off.

"If the difficulty arises from the repulsiveness of the idea of joining into one nationality two working classes, one with an infinitely lower standard of wages than the other, the difficulty can be removed or flattened out by reducing the higher standard of life of the one down to, as near as possible, the standard of life of the other. And that is, it is evident by the light of certain events, just what is now being attempted. The following instances are straws pointing out the current's drift.

"In Philadelphia, a certain hotel is distributing advertising cards headed by an eagle rampant clutching in its claws the American flag, and under this national emblem it announces as follows:

"'Bread and Coffee served for Breakfast; Soup, Coffee, and Bread for Supper.

"'Lodging, Including Supper and Breakfast, 10 CENTS.'

"In Lincoln, Nebr., a branch of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is to be established, and it announces that it undertakes to:

"Supply meals to employees at a fraction below $3.40 per month, *i.e.*, 10 CENTS a day.

"With the standard of living of the wage-slaves in America flattened down almost to that of the Filipinos, the path to the amalgamation of the two will have been paved smooth as the floor of the ball-room of a Demo-Republican Bradley-Martin, or of the dining-room of a Rep-Democratic Seeley."

THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CASE.

THE supreme court of the State of Michigan has reversed the decision of a district court which by mandamus ordered the Michigan Central Railroad to sell a family mileage ticket to Governor Pingree at a reduced rate (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 12). By the terms of its charter the Michigan Central Railroad was given power to fix, regulate, and receive tolls and charges "subject only to a limitation as to passengers of three cents a mile and ten cents in addition on distances not exceeding thirty miles." The charter also reserves the right to the State to alter, amend, and repeal the charter provided that the railroad shall be compensated by the State for all damages. The state supreme court decides that this charter constitutes a vested right of the railroad to fix its own tolls, and that the railroad law passed by the State in 1891 reducing the fares on all railroads within the State, if held to be applicable to the Michigan Central, would impair the obligation of the contract made between the State and the company. If the company is to be brought under the power of the State in the matter of the regulation of tolls, it must be done by the method pointed out in the charter. The court also holds that the Michigan Central Company has not forfeited its special charter by its arrangements with other railroad lines which Governor Pingree's counsel contended had the effect of a statutory consolidation. The decision compels the State to observe the literal terms of a contract with a corporation as binding on succeeding legislatures. It requires the State to reimburse the company if it purposes to reduce the rates, and the Detroit papers in some cases advocate the repeal of the charter as the next best

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

thing to do. It is reported that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court in order that the scope of the State's police power over corporations may be finally determined. The same court held in a similar case against the Lake Shore Railroad, where consolidation with other roads was admitted, that a forfeiture of charter had actually occurred and that the application of the state law of 1891 reducing rates did not constitute a violation of the original contract made with the State. This fact leads the Chicago *Evening Post* to remark:

"Here we have additional proof of the absolute impartiality of the court. Governor Pingree will not gain in public respect by gratuitous and unwarrantable charges of favoritism and discrimination against the supreme court of the State that has just honored him with a renomination."

The Detroit *Journal* says:

"The gist of the ruling is that a contract with a corporation is just as binding as a contract with a citizen. That the rights established by the corporation are just as sacred as the rights established by a citizen. That the rights of neither can be taken away by the legislature except by due and orderly process of law. The law of contracts controls the business of this country, and it is, or ought to be, gratifying to all classes to have its inviolability emphasized by a unanimous decision of our court of last resort."

The Providence *Journal* notes that altho Governor Pingree stands before the public a loser, he has given point to a public demand for the equalization of railroad rates. *The Journal* says:

"He again represents an aggrieved body of voters. The railroads may make as much fun of him as they like, since his peculiar ambitions divest him of all susceptibility to criticism and charges of lack of good taste. He does not care for the trade journals or for the railway financiers. He is comfortably established high in the estimation of a great mass of voters. Besides, he is now promulgating a scheme of tax reform. In that he is aiming at the corporations of the State. He will now have one more objection to the policy pursued by the present tax officials of the people. They not only can not charge as much on valuation as they ought, but they have no power to collect assessments commensurate with the financial receipts of a corporation from the people at large. Both of these restrictions upon their actual privileges under the laws can be removed by the legislature. The end of the mileage-ticket suit is thus to be fought out in that body, and Governor Pingree and the people of Michigan will not be defeated in their plans. There is danger, indeed, lest they prove too successful."

PORTO RICO
SPAIN JUST GIVE UP PORTO RICO OCT. 18. ORDER OF UNCLE SAM
CUBA
NOTICE OF EVICTION
SPAIN MUST BE OUT OF CUBA BEFORE DEC. 1. THIS GOES! UNCLE SAM.
RECORDS OF CRIME
THE JOURNAL

UNCLE SAM AS THE CRUEL LANDLORD.

"We have discovered in Mr. Roosevelt the missing link."—Joseph H. Choate.

A SURPRISE IN STORE.
MR. OLD WORLD TO MR. NEW WORLD (when they met at the Paris Exposition): "Goodness, I didn't think you were as big as that."
THE NEW WORLD
THE OLD WORLD
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION
R. C. BOWMAN
EVENING TRIBUNE — MINNEAPOLIS

CURRENT CARTOONS.

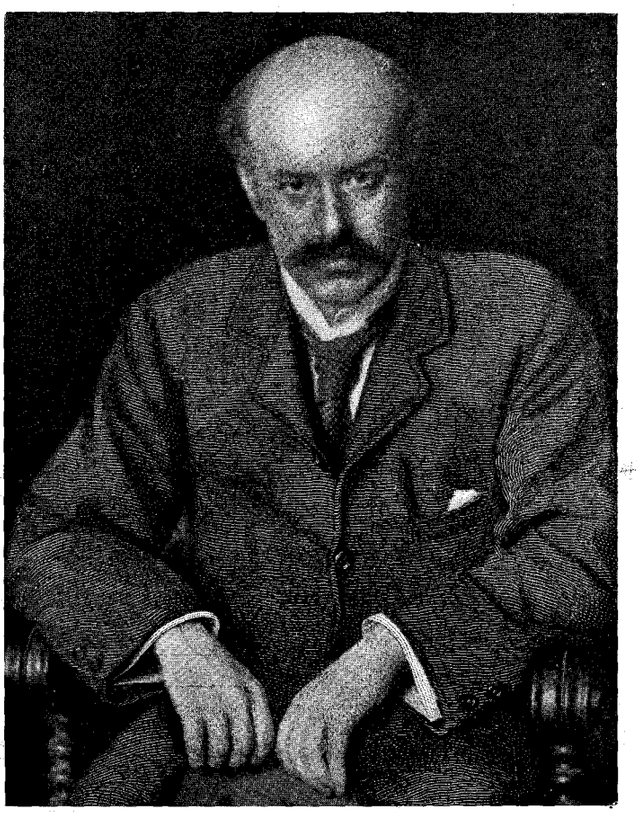
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BENJAMIN KIDD ON "THE CONTROL OF THE TROPICS."

THE author of that very successful book, "Social Evolution," has just published a work on "The Control of the Tropics" that is of especial interest to the American public at the present juncture, with the fate of the Philippines and other tropical islands undecided. Mr. Kidd's book was originally written in a series of three articles for the London *Times*, and deals primarily with the subject of Great Britain's colonial expansion. He takes up, however, in this connection, the subject of our policy, and lays down what he considers to be fundamental elements common to both countries. This application to our present situation he has also dwelt upon further in a recent address in Chicago.

Mr. Kidd's contention is, in brief, that it is the duty of the peoples in the temperate zones to develop the tropics along the lines of the most advanced democratic and industrial governments, viz.: Great Britain and the United States. He first presents figures to show how much of the trade of these two countries is already carried on with the tropics. His table shows that this trade actually amounts to about 44 per cent. of the total trade with all the rest of the world:

United Kingdom trade with the tropics	£138,000,000
United States trade with the tropics.....	70,000,000
	£208,000,000
Combined trade of United Kingdom and United States with the remainder of the world outside English-speaking lands.....	£473,000,000



BENJAMIN KIDD.
Courtesy of *The Outlook*.

Since we already have trade interests in the tropics so much larger than other countries, what principles should govern future relations toward them? This trade, the writer holds, has grown up upon the natural principle underlying all trade: namely, "that the interchange of products between peoples and regions possessing different natural capacities tends to be mutually advantageous." He then proceeds to review the policies which different nations have pursued in regard to the development of these regions. He finds that these policies fall into three classes. The first is that of treating the colonies as plantations or estates to be worked for the benefit of the owners. This plan has proved almost uniformly unsuccessful in operation, as the revolts of colonies, including the American colonies, prove. The second plan is that of Germany and France, which seek to colonize the tropics with settlers of their own race. They fail because these regions "continue to wait for the white colonists who will never come," and the result is that they revert to the condition of estates to be worked for the profit of those who have taken possession. The third plan is that of Great Britain, as observed in self-governing states like Canada and the Australian colonies. Experience has shown where this plan can be modified and improved to suit conditions, and Mr. Kidd believes that along this line the two governments with Anglo-Saxon ideals can discharge the trust for civilization which to-day's conditions have imposed upon them.

Mr. Kidd asserts that the English-speaking peoples can not hold hands off the tropics. In facing a manifest duty, rivalry for the control of the tropics must be raised above the hitherto sordid level, if our high sense of responsibility to civilization is to be performed. To be permanently successful, any future policy must recognize, first, that the attempt to acclimatize the white man is a blunder of the greatest magnitude; and, second, that the question of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned. Such a system is "incompatible with the underlying spirit which is governing the development of the English-speaking people themselves." In practise, it produces government of natives by a resident caste, unrestricted by the moral, ethical, political, and physical conditions from which they sprang; and the result is a tendency to sink to the level around them rather than to raise the level of the races ruled.

The ultimate fact underlying all the relations of the white man to the tropics, says Mr. Kidd, is one which really goes to the root of the whole question of the evolution which the race itself has undergone:

"The human race reached its earliest development where the conditions of life were easiest—namely, in the tropics. But throughout the whole period of human history, the development of the race has taken place outward from the tropics. Slowly but surely we see the seat of empire and authority moving like the advancing tide northward. The evolution in character which the race has undergone has been northward from the tropics. The first step to the solution of the problem before us is simply to acquire the principle that in dealing with the *natural* inhabitants of the tropics we are dealing with peoples who represent the same stage in the history of the development of the race that the child does in the history of the development of the individual. The tropics will not, therefore, be developed by the natives themselves."

Two other quotations show how Mr. Kidd would have us undertake to meet the duty before us:

"The first principle of success in undertaking such a duty seems to the writer to be a clear recognition of the cardinal fact that in the tropics the white man lives and works only as a diver lives and works under water. Alike in a moral, in an ethical, and in a political sense, the atmosphere he breathes must be that of another region, that which produced him, and to which he belongs. Neither physically, morally, nor politically, can he be acclimatized in the tropics. The people among whom he lives and works are often separated from him by thousands of years of development; he can not, therefore, be allowed to administer government from any local and lower standard he may develop. If he has any right at all, he is there in the name of civilization; if our civilization has any right there at all, it is because it represents higher ideals of humanity, a higher type of social order. . . . . .

"The development of the tropical region occupied must be held to be th fulfilment of a trust undertaken in the name of civiliza-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion, a duty which allows the occupying country to surround her own position therein with no laws or tariffs operating in her own interests, and which allows her to retain to herself no exclusive advantage in the markets which she has assisted in creating. In the case of regions whose inhabitants have made little progress toward the development of any social organization of their own, the government for the time being must be prepared for duties and responsibilities of a different kind to those undertaken among ourselves; for not even under the protection of a civilized government can it be expected that in such cases the natives will develop the resources they have in charge under the principles of our Western individualism. But in this, as in all other matters, the one underlying principle of success in any future relationship to the tropics is to keep those who administer the government which represents our civilization in direct and intimate contact with the standards of that civilization at its best; and to keep the acts of the government itself within the closest range of that influence, often irksome, sometimes even misleading, but always absolutely vital—the continual scrutiny of the public mind at home."

Mr. Kidd concludes as follows:

"There are in reality only two policies before the world. On the one side there is that pursued by the continental powers of Western Europe. Reduced to its simplest terms, it represents the conception of the relationship to be adopted to territories beyond sea which prevailed throughout Europe more than a hundred years ago and before the secession of the United States. On the other side there is the policy, slowly and painfully learnt after a century of larger experience—the policy which the standards of the English-speaking peoples now represent and of which the logical outcome is the holding of the tropics as a trust for civilization. Every square mile of tropical territory which has been occupied within the last few decades under the first policy rather than under the second has been in part lost to us as a trust to civilization, it has passed definitely backward into the shadow of another century. What it is necessary to remember is that it is idle and useless to trust to any declaration of intentions, however honestly meant, on the acquisition of such territory. Policies in such circumstances grow out of the life of a people and are not permanently regulated by existing intentions. The Kongo State was declared neutral and free to the trade of all nations in 1885. It is no longer either neutral or free to trade as at the date of the declaration; Belgium has acquired the right of annexation and France of preemption. France undertook the administration of Algeria with many understandings which were doubtless honestly meant at the time but which no longer exist. In 1893 she had obtained the consent of the powers to confine even the carrying trade between herself and Algeria to French vessels, all foreign powers, including Great Britain, having given up their right to participate in it. In Madagascar, her latest acquisition, the present trend of policy appears to be in the same direction. A policy in such relations is a matter beyond the control even of governments; it is ultimately regulated only by the development of a people, by standards which are the slow growth of time. If the English-speaking peoples do not mean to shirk the grave responsibility which lies upon them in this matter, they must act at once, with clear purpose and with courage. Neither the purpose nor the courage should be wanting to those who possess a conviction of the far-reaching importance in the future of the ideas and principles for which these peoples now stand in the world."

KEY TO THE SITUATION IN CHINA?

AN "American long resident in Peking," who secured views of the "Forbidden City" and other features of the Chinese capital which were reproduced in *Harper's Weekly* last week, is quoted as furnishing considerable light on events recently reported in contradictory newspaper despatches. So far as the Emperor's view of his own life is concerned this unnamed American says: "If his successor has been chosen, or it becomes quite certain that a successor is to be appointed immediately, he must 'save his imperial face.' It will not be necessary to murder him."

A diagram is given showing how the Emperor is secluded within a forbidden city, which is surrounded by the Imperial City, and that in turn surrounded by the walled town called the Tartar City, the whole separate from the Chinese city of Peking itself. This arrangement is held to signify that the Chinese and their conquerors have not amalgamated. "If you travel into the heart of the continent, after having mastered the language of the capital, you must master dialects like distinct languages. It is a country now to be broken up, not merely because it is unprogressive, but because it has been rent and riven by successive invasions."

And this American (unnamed), who is said to have had opportunities for acquainting himself with the true sentiment of the ruling class in China at the present time, makes the following remarkable statements concerning the Emperor's indiscretion:

"The Chinese do not love Russia, but regard America as their natural ally, and prefer England to the sullen neighbor on the north—from which quarter the kingdom's enemies have come from time immemorial. Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, the Prime Minister and substitute for Li in the latter's absence, have coquetted with Russia in order to bring England to the point—that is, a substantial guaranty of the integrity of China against Russian aggression; and no arrangement that has been entered into would be allowed to stand in the way of a favorable convention with the United States. The ninth emperor of the Manchu dynasty of Tsing, a young man of twenty-seven years, was gravely indiscreet when he let it be known that he entertained opinions in regard to the development and modernization of his nation. The Dowager Empress and Li were engaged in certain preliminary matters that appeared to have a wholly different tendency. The crisis had reached the diplomatic stage, when this licensed idler, from within his triple walls, where the most pampered existence out of Christendom seemed absolutely secure, lifted a puny voice in favor of reforms in the fashion of the West. . . . . .

"The old Empress Dowager has virtually ruled China, as well as controlled the young Emperor, during half a lifetime. She had appointed him to succeed to the throne on her son's death, had supervised his education, and chosen his wives for him. He had no contact with the outside world, and was supposed not to know or care what happened beyond the Tartar City walls, which are sixty feet thick."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN'S hope is that the expansion policy will extend to Uncle Sam's heart.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

SPEAKING of unassimilated possessions, what is the country going to do with Illinois?—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

A WILD EASTERN TRIBE.—There are some very lively times among the Pennsylvania Pillagers.—*The Post, Washington.*

WE often wonder what would be the result in a conflict between French and Spanish honor.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

REFORM in China began one week and closed up shop the next. In this country it always lasts until after election day.—*The American, Baltimore.*

THE Pillager Indian war seems to have been brought about because the red man had imbibed too much bottled civilization.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ADVICES from the Republican national congressional committee are to the effect that the national honor is allfired hard up again.—*The News, Detroit.*

BEYOND HIS POWER.—"Uncle Sam," said the first man, "will give a stable government to Cuba, and peace and prosperity to the Philippines." "I wish," said the other man, with a sigh, "he would give rapid transit to Harlem."—*Puck, New York.*

A CORRESPONDENT ask us when the first strike occurred. We can not tell exactly, but it is recorded that one occurred in Egypt several thousand years ago, when a lot of brickmakers, under the leadership of a young hothead by the names of Moses, laid down their tools and struck out for the Promised Land.—*The People, Erie, Pa.*

IN GREAT LUCK.

Higgs: "Hello, where have you been this long time?"
Diggs: "Up in the Klondike."
Higgs: "Have any luck?"
Diggs: "You bet."
Higgs: "What was it?"
Diggs: "Got back again."

—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN WRITERS ABROAD.

THE demand in Europe for American literature is growing at a rapid pace, and, according to Mr. Vance Thompson, promises to equal our own consumption of the works of European writers. The American reader whose appetite for the stories and poems and novels of Kipling, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Barrie, and others, is being constantly whetted and appeased by the magazines, needs to be reminded that in England and on the Continent multitudes of readers are eager for everything that comes from the pen of Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Henry James, Harold Frederic, and others. In England to-day there are scores of popular editions of Longfellow, Fenimore Cooper, Hawthorne, and Washington Irving.

The foreign critic is a good judge of literature. He is not influenced by fads of the hour. In England, France, and Germany they take Bret Harte as they took Hawthorne; they accept Howells as they accepted Cooper. By an instinctive process of selection, they disregard the trivial. Language is no barrier to the spread of American literature. The best of it has gone everywhere. There are Walt Whitman societies in Russia, and a new Edgar Allan Poe club has just been founded in Italy. Poe and Whitman, Mr. Thompson declares, are the two greatest forces in modern literature—and we have denied them. Mr. Thompson dwells upon their influence. He writes (*The Criterion*):

"The foreigners were quick enough to discern the genius of Poe and Walt Whitman. In this very year of our Lord, being 1898, there are Americans who have not yet opened their eyes. *C'est étourdissant.*

"French literature of the last forty years is largely a creation of Edgar Allan Poe. His name shines like a pharos of Europe. He recreated fiction. He added a new string to the lyre of verse. And here——

"Upon my word he serves but to point a moral. Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard still lives to remind us that Poe was overfond of the drink and did not pay his debts. We can not sink the man in his work. Like Mr. Stoddard, we can not pardon him for failing to become 'a money-making author'—the exquisite phrase! There still clings to him the odium of having sung—that poet!—in a garret, under stars. (You may visit that garret, if you will, in lower Sixth Avenue—'tis a dingy tenement, but haunted yet by the pale ghosts of the House of Usher.)

"Poe was of the succession of Pascal and the house of Balzac. It is not difficult to get at the secret of his influence on the thought and literature of France. He had the spiritual sense of beauty. There had been too much of the tawdry romance of the Hugo sort; too much of the clatter of cymbals. Poe saw the spirit; he saw the terror and grotesqueness in heart and brain, where Hugo saw merely the hump on Quasimodo's back. He taught the world that there is love in fear, in madness, and in death. It was a new and pitiful lesson. For Poe beauty was a sad and lonely figure. It was melancholy herself.

"Poe did not know Wagner.

"He was like the early fathers, who, in the pale vigils of Christianity, knew only mortification, abnegation, sadness. Art and the science of life were at odds. In this day of their reconciliation Poe would have said that the essential character of beauty is not melancholy, but joy.

"No man has been more fortunate in his translators. It was Baudelaire who translated his prose and Mallarmé has translated his poems. Poe's marvelous technic is indelibly impressed upon prose fiction. Among his sons are Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Guy de Maupassant, Huysmanns. Baudelaire was merely an exasperation of Poe; Verlaine was his descendant; Mallarmé, with his subtle logic of emotion and his haunting music, is an exaltation of Poe—and his complement.

"Poe's influence on modern literature has been greater than that of any one man, save Wagner—who recreated modern thought. For many years he found the true home of his glory in France. It is time the long exile were over. It is time we forgot Bayard Taylor's sneer and Griswold's libel. Nor would it be amiss to remember that this 'profligate' never wrote a coarse phrase, never uttered an unchaste or immoral thought—so pure a poet he was.

THE SOUTH IN RECENT AMERICAN LITERATURE.

"ONE of the most interesting facts of our literary growth since the Civil War is the rise of a school of writers who express with striking fidelity certain moods and phases of the New South," so writes Mr. William Dean Howells in introducing, in *Literature*, a series of papers on Southern writers.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

The South produced but a very small quantity of literature before the war, and Mr. Howells refers to the almost forgotten writers of this period only *en passant*. Coming to the *post-bellum* period he says:

"Among the Southern contributors to our really recent, but not most recent, literature, I suppose there can be no question but Mr. George W. Cable and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris are the first. They are certainly the best known, and it is not important or perhaps possible to ascertain which of them is the greater; they are so very unlike. I have a feeling that Mr. Harris is not fully recognized as a student of white character (low life, to be sure) in the celebrity which his Uncle Remus stories have won for him; and I feel that the truly exquisite work of Mr. Cable has fallen into unmerited neglect. One could say that his shorter Creole stories had fairly had their day, and it was certainly a very bright day; but I do not like to think of such a thoroughly excellent performance as 'The Grandissimes' being laid aside even for a time. We are not so rich in novels of the first class that we can afford to let it drop out of our critical consciousness; and I hope it is destined to a more constant remembrance hereafter.

"Next to these two one must name Miss Murfree, who is so well known as Charles Egbert Craddock, and who somewhat antedated them in the impression which she made less widely. Her field was the mountaineer life of eastern Tennessee, as Mr. Harris's was the life of the Georgia negroes and Crackers, and Mr. Cable's that of the early nineteenth-century Creoles of Louisiana. She is more romantic than either of these writers without being so imaginative, but she is one of the most autochthonic of our Southern writers, and the complexion of her work as well as its material makes the appeal of an extraordinary originality. It renders the life of a peculiar people and makes them thoroughly intelligible and probable. If she does not always persuade that they could do certain things for the reasons she gives, because these are not very consonant with human nature, she certainly does persuade you that she knows their nature and the darkling, shadowy working of their minds. From this dim vague she evokes a type of

By Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.

"CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK," (MISS MURFREE).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

feminine character which she loves to recur to, and which has a wilding beauty and grace quite its own. The reader will feel this, I think, in the heroine of her latest novel, 'The Juggler,' and will recognize the family likeness I have hinted at. It is a type of girlhood which unites strength of will with a sort of sylvan sweetness, and innocent good sense with unfathomable ignorance of the world; it is a true find, apparently, and not an invention of the author's, for Mr. John Fox, a much later explorer of the Tennessee mountain life, studies a like expression of it in his 'Cumberland Vendetta.' It is Miss Murfree's most distinctive and most valuable contribution to our fiction, and I am content to meet it again whenever she will.

By Courtesy of Harper & Brothers.
RUTH MCENERY STUART.

"She does not seem eager to extend the field of her observation. She remains as willingly constant to her Tennessee mountaineers as Mr. Bret Harte to his California forty-niners. But I could not mention her without reminding myself of a story by her sister, Miss Fanny Murfree, which deals with a far larger world to an effect of very great and pleasing truth. I mean her 'Felicia,' the story of a young Southern girl of good family who wounds their implacable respectability by her marriage with an opera-singer, and who is herself afflicted with a sense of error and humiliation in the world of hotels and theaters where she must live with him, apart from all her kin and kind. I do not know a more just, a more unsparing, a more interesting inquiry in a little-visited region of life, as we have it in America, than this admirable novel, which has for me the abiding pathos of its failure to win a public."

Mr. Howells says that the short story has flourished as surprisingly in the South as in the North, and no doubt the best work of both sections has been cast in that form. But good works in fiction, such, for example, as the best books of Miss Frances Courtnay Baylor, Amelie Rives, and Mrs. Burton Harrison can not be ignored. They must be counted among those who have made their section felt in literature.

AMELIE RIVES.

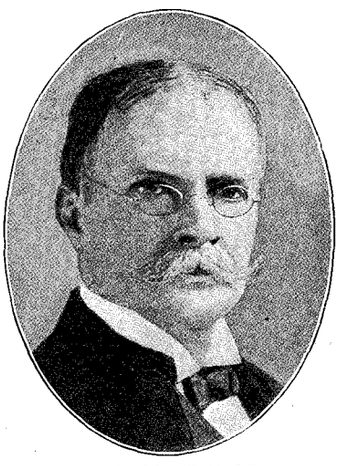
Mr. Howells says of Thomas Nelson Page: "I can not think of another writer who has so delicately and yet so honestly employed the negro parlance for the expression of the finer and nobler intentions." "Meh Lady" and "Marse Chon" are masterpieces in their kind, which are entirely Mr. Page's own kind.

Mr. James Lane Allen, of Kentucky, appeals to literature in an air more constantly literary than that of Mr. Page. He is blamed for idealizing the condition of the pioneer period of Kentucky; but Mr. Howells does not know that the censure is deserved. Mr. Allen's contribution to literature is none the less genuinely Southern, because of the fastidious form which it has given itself. Mr. Howells continues:

"It is perhaps all the more characteristic because of that [form]; for in the newer countries the love of letters is apt to be a passion which denies beauty in the simpler and more familiar aspects, and desires to find it and create it only in the images consecrated by the art of old civilizations. Something of this I know from my own experience of the West among those who found themselves exiled among the activities of their native scenes, and hoped for home in alien ideals. This is indeed the story of all American literature. It is this tendency which at different times in New England and New York, as well as in the West, the far West, and the South, has made it first refined and then strong, and of all the conditions of English literature the most careful and ambitious of distinction for grace and delicacy. It is this which has caused it to disappoint the expectation of rude vigor and burly power expressed in the material life of America, but not reflected in her art. The artist had first of all to find himself—to make sure that he could prove himself artist by the perfection of his execution before he had heart to look for beauty in the rude forms of his environment, against which he had only bruised himself hitherto. How this happened at last it would be charming and instructive to inquire, but I can not hope to make the inquiry in an essay which is the study of merely one branch of American literature. I must even postpone to another paper the notice of writers in whom the evolution is finally more evident."

MADISON CAWEIN.

In his next paper, as promised in the preceding sentence, Mr. Howells takes up the realists of the South. But to begin with, he refers to the poetry of Madison Cawein, of Kentucky, which, we are told, is as far removed from the everyday life about the author as Greece is. Mr. Cawein has his faults. His delight in color sometimes plunges him into mere paint; his wish to follow a subtle thought sometimes lures him into empty dusks; his devotion to nature sometimes contents him with solitudes bereft of human interest. But he is a genuine poet and one of those few Americans who, in their over-refinement, could never be mistaken for Europeans. Mr. Howells recalls two other Kentucky poets, Robert Burns Wilson and W. W. Harney, both of whom in rime and in prose have done good things, characteristic of their place and time.



JAMES LANE ALLEN.
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

He also speaks of "An Earthly Paragon," by Mrs. Eva Wilder McGlasson, of Kentucky, as being of the very best work that Southern writers have done. It reflects with fidelity a certain range of Southern civilization unknown to literature before. This is the Methodistic and Baptistic religiosity of the South, which Miss Murfree gives us some notion of in her east Tennessee stories, but which is not quite the same thing in northern Kentucky. This feature of Southern life appears in the writing of Mrs. Stuart also. Mr. Howells writes:

"The religiosity seems to grow ranker as you get farther South, and the sketches of Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's Mississippians or Arkansans (I will not say they are not northern Louisianians)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reek of it, whether the originals are white or black. It is a world of widows and widowers intending second marriage which she opens to us, and they have the scruples of church-membership added to the embarrassment of relicts tacitly vowed to lasting grief for the departed; but out of this scheme, which is varied so little from story to story, Mrs. Stuart gets a good deal of droll and novel character."

Speaking further of the materials furnished by the South to artists, and comparing it with that furnished by New England, Mr. Howells writes:

"Human nature, when you get at it, is always fascinating; but the different shapes of civilization in which it is clothed are as often repulsive as they are attractive. Yankee character is quaint, and even in its angularity is charming; Southwestern character, with an ideal of ceremony and manner unknown at the North, expresses itself in a parlance shapeless and uncouth; its spirit is rude and suddenly savage in moments of resentment; New England is conscience-stricken through her religiosity; the Southwest is superstitious.

"Is this quite so? While I am saying it my mind misgives me of its accuracy if not its justice. It may be that New England character is merely more wonted to literature; that we accept an effect of beauty in it more readily than in less familiarized forms of human nature, just as we accept it in a French landscape, and hesitate at it in a canvas dealing as truthfully with woods and waters unfrequented by art.

"What is certain is the barbarity of the earlier studies of the South in fiction, which meant to be as true as the most recent. But that was a barbarous time when these began, and slavery not only brutalized the facts, but brutalized, if I may so express it, the point of view. The observer finds the things he looks for. People then thought gouging and biting and grotesque and humiliating accident were droll, and the students of the common Southern life saw gouging and biting and grotesque and humiliating accidents. Already it is very different, but a color of something cruel lingers yet in the new Southern work. You find it even in the sketches of Mr. Page so conscientiously and artistically done, so mainly humane, and dealing with phases of human nature so lofty and so heroic. His fine fellows flog their ignoble rivals and enemies, who are indeed so unworthy that you wish to beat them yourself; but when the flogging takes place under your eyes you would rather not have it done."

A SHELLEY DISCOVERY.

SHELLEY'S lost volume of youthful poems has just been discovered at Dorchester, England, and the find is regarded by all Shelley's admirers as invaluable. Dr. Richard Garnett, says the London *Academy*, while looking over some old publications in the British Museum in 1859, came across *The Stockdale Budget*, published in 1827, and found there Stockdale's curious narrative of his dealings with Shelley. Stockdale published the volume of poetry now recovered; but he found that one of the poems was plagiarized from Mathew Gregory Lewis, the author of "The Monk." Stockdale states that he drew Shelley's attention to this fact, whereupon Shelley, hotly resenting "the imposition practised upon him by his coadjutor," suppressed the book. These poems will now be published under the supervision of Dr. Garnett.

A representative of *The Academy* called upon Dr. Garnett for a history of these poems and their suppression. The following interview ensued:

"When, Dr. Garnett, you made the discovery of the existence of the volume in 1860, you suggested, I believe, that Shelley's coadjutor—'the impostor'—was no other than Harriet Grove?"

"Yes; but I am no longer of that opinion. The poems (which, of course, I had not then seen) contain internal evidence which inclines me to believe that Shelley's coadjutor was his sister Elizabeth. The coadjutor was certainly a young lady, and some of the poems are addressed by her to Harriet Grove. In these the writer refers to 'my brother,' clearly meaning Shelley."

"Is it not a most extraordinary circumstance that Elizabeth Shelley—Shelley's sister and helper—should import into the book a poem by 'Monk' Lewis?"

"It is extraordinary, of course, but I doubt very much whether the purloined poem was Lewis's at all. I have made an exhaustive search, and have failed to identify the poem described as Lewis's by Stockdale. Moreover, internal evidence does not favor the idea that Lewis was the writer of the purloined poem. Any poem by Lewis would detach itself from the rest of the volume by its superior merit, whereas no poem of this outstanding quality can be found in the book."

"Is it possible that it is all a mistake, or an invention of Stockdale's, and that no plagiarism occurred at all?"

"I am inclined to think it occurred. If Shelley had been the one to announce the fraud, we could suppose that it was a device on his part to secure the suppression of the book, which he might wish to withdraw for reasons of his own. But it was Stockdale's discovery—I see no reason to doubt that on the evidence—and therefore I think that some sort of plagiarism, some misfortune of that kind, had really taken place."

"But admitting that Stockdale's story is true, is it credible that a book by Shelley, of which one hundred copies had been circulated, should drop out of sight for eighty-eight years?"

"Well, I am of opinion that Stockdale exaggerated his sales of the book, or that his memory failed him in this particular. I do not think that one hundred copies could have disappeared; and therefore I do not think that one hundred copies of this three-and-sixpenny sheaf of poems were ever put into circulation. It is probable that the number was much smaller."

"Do you consider that the discovery of this book is an event of first-class interest?"

"Yes; it is certainly that, if only because these poems have been sought for so diligently by students of Shelley, and because of a certain amount of light which they throw on Shelley's earliest relations with Harriet Grove. Otherwise, the poems have no importance."

"Shelley would be about eighteen when they appeared?"

"Yes; barely eighteen. They do not supersede Shelley's first romance, 'Zastrozzi,' as the earliest of his works. But they will take the second place in the Shelley chronology."

"May I ask whether any of the poems are visibly the germs of later efforts?"

"I think not. They are, many of them, concerned with the wild and the wonderful, and they show traces of the hold which 'Monk' Lewis's romances had taken of Shelley's mind."

CHINESE FICTION AND THE PLOT OF A CHINESE MASTERPIECE.

STOLID and apathetic John Chinaman, says Rev. George F. Caudlin, is blessed with a marvelous imagination, as rich and nimble, if not as beautiful, as that of the ancient Greek. His works of literary fiction are abundant, and embrace the mythical, the historical, and the sentimental; but they contain none of the modern realistic.

Mr. Caudlin writes a couple of articles on Chinese fiction for *The Open Court* (September and October), in the latter of which we are enabled to follow the plot of a Chinese novel known in English as "The Western Excursion," a sort of "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Faerie Queen" in one. This mythical novel or poem (for it is written for the most part in verse) is of a very important branch of Chinese fiction, and is the fountain to which one must go to understand the wealth of folklore, the quality of the imagination, and the character of the nation.

The plot of "The Western Excursion" runs thus: *Shuen Tsang* went to India to seek the Buddhist canons. It was a journey full of danger, hardship, and marvels. Upon this journey, as a foundation, the author of the tale builds a superstructure containing the most noted myths of the Buddhist and Taoist beliefs. *Shuen Tsang's* vow to his emperor was to go and return with these sacred books. But all sorts of difficulties sprang up in his path. Giants tried to eat him and sorceresses sought to betray him; but as against these the Celestial Power was propitious.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He was given some most marvelous traveling companions, and the Goddess of Mercy herself frequently interfered, so that he was kept scathless. The elements of the air were deeply interested in *Shuen Tsang's* progress. The first thing he knew he was caught up on the wings of a beautiful enchantress who would have him as the companion of her bower, and his protectors had the most unheard-of trouble in rescuing him. He found a betrayed maiden, buried to her waist in mud in the forest. He released her, full of pity for her misfortune, and carried her to a monastery. But she turned out to be a complete fraud. She stole upon his right-hand man, *Sun Shing Che*, while he was at prayers, and attempted to beguile him, but did not succeed. In a twinkling she transformed herself into an Amazon, spitting fire and smoke and wielding a terrible sword.

Sun Shing Che was a wonderful being. He anticipated Darwin by tracing his origin to a monkey, and could turn instantaneously into a monkey or any other animal. He steals the golden peaches of Paradise and lets loose the immortal steeds. Like Puck, he puts "a girdle around the earth in forty minutes." He carries a heavy iron staff, which he transforms into a needle and puts behind his ear whenever it suits his convenience. As they travel through a beautiful valley, watered and flowered, *Shuen* asks *Che* where they can rest for the night, and the latter replies, after the manner of Puck: "My father, he who has left home and become a priest, must dine on the wind and lodge in the water, lie down under the moon and sleep in the frost. Everywhere is his home; why then ask where shall we rest?"

Presently they espy a cypress grove; they repair to it and find a magnificent palace. They enter it, and while gazing astonishedly around, a lady of middle life appears. She is a widow, but she invites them to rest for the night. *Pa Chieh*, one of the party, falls in love with her. The widow tells the holy pilgrims that she has been left great wealth and has three beautiful daughters with three very pretty names—Truth, Love, and Pity. The lovely widow made a plump proposal to them on behalf of herself and daughters. She urges them to finish their journey here and be "happy ever afterward." She has almost everything the heart could desire. *Shuen Tsang* grows angry that this woman should so tempt him from his heavenly purpose. A contest of words rages between the two. But the covetous *Pa Chieh* does not take the same view as his master. He wants the widow and privately tries to arrange a marriage with her; but his physical appearance is against him, for he resembles a pig. She does not, however, discourage his suit. His master presently learns of his intentions and insists that he must now marry the woman and retire into the house, while the rest of the party remain as guests only.

The widow decides to give him one of her three daughters to wed, but she is unable to select one without offending the others. Now the fun begins. In order to settle the trouble, she has this man in the form of a pig blindfolded; he is then to enter the room where the three daughters are gathered, and is to catch one. That one is to be his wife. Around the room he chases them until they finally tire him out. "They were much too slippery for him," he said. Then the widow unloosens his bandage, and he becomes importunate for all three of the daughters. But the widow proposes another method of selection.

Each of her daughters wears an inner vest embroidered in jewels and gold. He is to be allowed to try on these, and if he can get any of them on he is to marry the wearer. No sooner does he get into one of these garments and begin to tie the cord around his waist, than the cord transforms itself to strong bands of rope wound around every limb. He rolls over in excruciating pain, and as he does so the curtains of enchantment fall and the beauties of the palace disappear. The travelers wake up the next morning to find themselves resting under a cypress-tree. The eager bridegroom of the night before is found at some distance, tied to a tree and yelling with pain.

The above is but a specimen of the marvelous episodes of the book that China devours to-day as all England once read the "Faerie Queen" and afterward the "Pilgrim's Progress."

The sentimental or love novels in China are also very important. Mr. Caudlin tells us that there are seven great ones, the best known of which is "The Dream of the Red Loft."

He shows the wide difference between the way a Chinese author handles his love-story and the way a European writer must construct his:

"By a sentimental novel we understand one the subject of which is love; but as the marriage laws in China differ from those in England, our notions on this head get a rude shock. In a certain sense the Chinese novelist may be said to enjoy a great advantage over his brother artist of the West. When, for instance, as in one of these stories, a remarkably smart Chinese girl, who is sued by an unwelcome lover, has cleverly contrived to juggle the engagement document which a treacherous uncle has compelled her to write, and to put in the name and age of her cousin, who is plain-looking, to take her place on the wedding-day, so that the unwelcome suitor is successfully married to another girl, you would expect that to be the end of the matter, and that the author had nothing for it but to bring in the right bridegroom, marry the heroine according to her heart's wish, and make them 'happy ever afterward.' But the Celestial novelist is in no such straits, because the villain of the piece, tho a good deal disgusted at being so tricked, need not in the least change his purpose. Having one wife, in a country where there are no laws against bigamy, does not preclude his having another, and thus his author is at full liberty to conceive a whole series of ingenious schemes and to amuse us with the story of their frustration.

"Or again, where a young man is already engaged, and strangely enough a young lady disguised as a youth proposes to him on her own account, and he on his part is honest enough to tell her of his engagement, you would think that enough to discourage the maiden. By no means. She readily signifies her willingness to accept the position of number two, and tho we might think this somewhat lowered her dignity, we see the disparity of ethical standards when the author represents this as a supreme act of nobleness. Chinese heroines, by the way, are fond of assuming the masculine disguise."

These Chinese stories reveal the fact that the supreme height of ambition in China is to become a Chuang Yuen, that is, the first on the list of the Han Lin which is the highest degree in the government's examinations. There is only one of these degrees in every two years.

The impression that all Chinese novels are nasty or childish, Mr. Caudlin says, is a mistake. Some of them are beautifully written, simple, sweet, and pure from beginning to end. But the only vein of feeling to which the Chinese poets seem to have succeeded in giving adequate expression is melancholy. There is no gush of fresh and genuine delight. When they try to express pleasure they aim to be funny, and generally end in a clumsy and coarse burlesque. A Chinaman is coarse in his pleasures, and only sadness refines him. There is, however, no language in the world which equals Chinese for terseness of expression. It is not easy to put into fourteen English syllables what the Chinese poet utters in seven.

Mr. Caudlin closes with a tribute to the Chinese. He says:

"One can not help respecting a nation so rich in literary treasures, can not help feeling a likeness of nature which it is well for us to feel, and recognizing how strangely similar in the inmost essence of its life one great nation is to another."

The conventional idea that these people are altogether whimsical, and do not possess the ordinary qualities of human nature, is absurd. We have not been able to look beyond their cold, material exterior, to see what delicacy of feeling and fineness of taste there are within:

"Yet these people also are richly endowed with that mysterious creative power of imagination which gives to genius its light and to love its glory. Across their hearts also have swept the rush

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

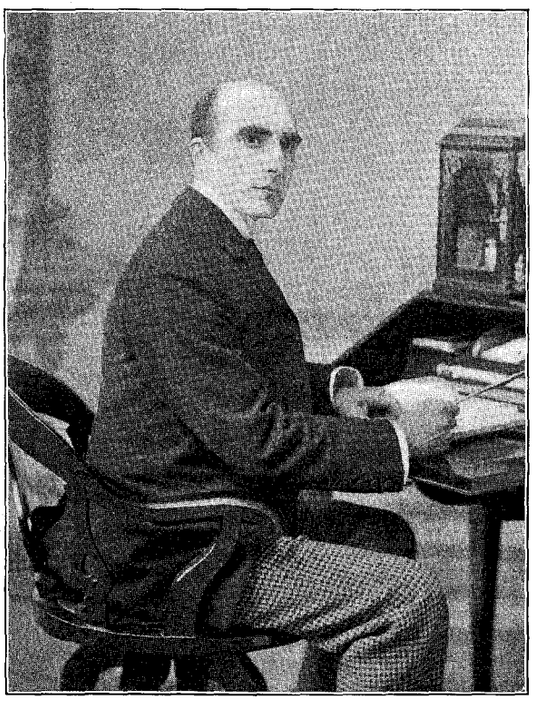
of enthusiasm for brave deeds and the sweetness of kind thoughts, trembling tenderness, discursive fancy, soft breathings of pity, and the rain of tears.

"It has lifted them, as it has lifted us, above the dust, has made them fellow heritors of the gifts of time, and taught them to build out of the rude and sordid conditions of their actual life an ideal world, wide and spacious, and filled with forms of nobleness and beauty."

PINERO'S DRAMATIC ART.

GUSTAV KOBBE, in a careful analysis of the plays of Arthur Wing Pinero, says that Pinero may well be called the Sheridan of our day; but he has projected life on a larger scale than Sheridan did. Sheridan used a mirror for its reflection, while Pinero holds up to nature a magnifying-glass.

Pinero possesses to a greater degree than any other English dramatist what is called dramatic technic—the building up of



ARTHUR WING PINERO.

each detail with reference to every other detail of a play; the development of a story according to a well-defined process of dramatic evolution; and a nice adjustment of dialog to action. His technic has saved him from censure when charged with borrowing ideas for his plays.

Pinero has no illusions about fine writing. He says: "More dramatic authors have died from literature than from any other cause." But while avoiding the use of fine writing for its own sake, no one has a more brilliant style than he when it becomes necessary to raise a laugh at the foibles of modern society. Every play contains something worth quoting. For instance, in "The Princess and the Butterfly" there is the line, "Those who love deep never grow old," which not only frames a pretty thought, but also has a direct bearing upon the story of the play, in which a middle-aged hero and heroine, instead of falling in love with each other, become enamored respectively of a slip of a girl and a mere youth. Another character, in discussing middle age in woman, remarks that the surest sign of the approach of that disastrous period in life is "an appetite for dinner in other people's houses." Another says: "A well-preserved woman is like a harp strung to its highest tension. It may respond tunefully to your touch; but the next thing it breaks."

We quote from Mr. Kobbé's article in *The Forum* (September):

"Mr. Pinero is now forty-three years old. Owing to his experience as an actor, his plays are thoroughly practical; and tho he may, consciously or unconsciously, have applied the motto, 'Ridendo castigat mores,' to his work, his plays are first of all 'acting plays.' His stagecraft is so good that he gives complete directions in regard to scenery and 'business.' His manuscripts are more thoroughly 'staged' than those of any other modern playwright, excepting Sardou.

"He is a slow thinker, but, when he once settles to work, a rapid writer. Therefore, despite the fact that he is somewhat deliberate in getting under way, his plays are so numerous that only to touch upon all of them would exceed the limits of a magazine article."

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Mr. Kobbé thinks, is the best of Pinero's plays. Here he is a dramatist:

"The play is written with amazing technical skill; there is not a line, however reckless in its wit or audacious in its philosophy, which is not interlocked with the story and which does not aid or illumine its development. Dealing in a novel way with an old, yet ever-recurring, and always interesting problem—the woman with a past, and her attempted redemption by a man with a future—it made a more profound impression than any other modern English play, and placed Pinero in the front rank of modern dramatists. Among recent English plays it has the unusual, perhaps unique, distinction of having been taken into the *répertoire* of a famous foreign actress. For *Paula Tanqueray* has become one of Duse's finest rôles.

"'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is, of course, a problem-play. And, speaking of problem-plays, does it never occur to those who use this new term so glibly that it stands for something dating considerably further back than *anno Ibseni?* Is not 'La Dame aux Camellias'—which, absurdly enough, we translate as 'Camille'—a problem-play of the frankest possible kind, and almost old enough to be a classic? Have our decadent friends overlooked this fact because 'La Dame aux Camellias' is written with such consummate skill—because it is so interesting? Can not a problem-play be also a real play? Surely the problem is brought home with none the less force when handled with astounding technical precision. Nor does the lesson sought to be conveyed fail because the dramatist has built upon it a brilliant and effective play. There is no reason, excepting lack of ability on the playwright's part, why a drama should not deal seriously with a vital social problem without being, in the cant phrase, 'too good for the box-office.'

"Had Pinero desired to place a motto at the head of his play, he could not have chosen a better one than that sad reflection of *Paula Tanqueray's* upon her vain struggle to escape from that past which unrelently confronts her. In it she voices the whole tragic import of the play. 'The future,' she says, 'is only the past again, entered through another gate.' It is her death-song; for, to close that gate forever against herself, she commits suicide. In 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,' Pinero does not preach a false, alluring philosophy. He wins our sympathy for *Paula*, not by showing that such a woman can escape the consequences of her past, but by employing all the resources of an experienced playwright to prove that she can not. With Pinero there is no glorification of the unclean. 'La Dame aux Camellias,' and 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' are separated by a greater distance than the English Channel. Starting on somewhat similar lines, they are, when the curtain falls, as far apart as the two poles of French and Anglo-Saxon racial philosophy.

"'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is one of the most compact dramas ever written. There is not a superfluous word in it, not a line nor an episode, nor even a scene, which does not have its exact bearing upon the development of the story. There is no finer example of precise dramatic technic than this play. Yet, as with a great singer or instrumentalist, Pinero's vast technical equipment is but a means to an end. It is employed to keep the main story either in full view or to throw certain side-lights upon it. The play is tragic, with a clever balance of high comedy; the latter accomplished by clever bits of society characterization lightly touched in here and there. Thus it combines the strength of the ancient drama with all the brilliancy of modern exploitation; for even in this story, so somber in its strain, Pinero has not forgotten the motto of comedy, 'Ridendo castigat mores.'"

At the close of his article Mr. Kobbé remarks:

"That Pinero considers his mission a serious one, may be judged from his words. 'I believe,' he says, 'that the playwright's finest task is that of giving back to the multitude their own thoughts and conceptions illuminated, enlarged, and, if needful, purged, perfected, transfigured.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LOOKING FOR A LOST CONTINENT.

THE hypothesis of a lost continent, whether it be Atlantis or some other, has always been a favorite one with speculative geographers. That it has geological and other evidence to support it is shown by Paul Combes in *Cosmos*, altho the author ridicules the idea of a former continent so vast as to join Africa, Australia, and America, as advanced by some writers. We translate below M. Combes's article almost in full. He says:

"Ever since the configuration of Oceanica has been well known, the peculiarly tenacious idea has arisen in the minds of most navigators and geographers that the numerous archipelagoes of the Pacific are the remains of a vast oceanic continent that has been submerged, leaving only its highest points above water.

"This hypothesis remained a simple intuition until 1872, when Captain Hutton, an officer stationed in New Zealand, undertook to adduce geologic and zoologic proofs. These are as weak as his hypothesis is complicated, since the author believes that, before the appearance of mammals, New Zealand was not only joined to Australia but also to Africa and America. In the Triassic age, the oceanic continent included only the tropical islands. During the Jurassic, New Zealand was still joined to Australia. Finally, at the beginning of the Tertiary period, the New Zealand continent embraced nothing beyond New Caledonia and the neighboring archipelagoes, since detached (the Auckland Islands, Chatham, etc.).

"Alfred Russell Wallace also maintains the existence of a great austral land in the region of New Zealand, a land which was broken up during the secondary period—perhaps earlier.

"On the other hand, M. Emile Blanchard, a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, has read before that body a paper in which he expresses the opinion that the austral New Zealand continent was dismembered during the modern age of the earth.

"The question of fact is thus complicated with a question of date. Was there really an oceanic continent. If so, at what period was it broken up?

"The only elements for the solution of this problem are the data of geology and of the geographic distribution of animals and plants.

"Now, geology shows us that the earth's crust, in the vast space occupied by the great ocean, is the seat of a volcanic activity that has caused, and is causing at the present moment, a series of enormous folds, generally directed from southeast to northwest —the direction of the general trend of the archipelagoes.

"Thus a line of connection, starting from the southeastern extremity of the Paumotu archipelago, extends to the western end of the Carolines, that is to say, over a distance of more than 1,800 leagues. Other areas of depression include the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Louisiade, and the northeast coast of Australia. Parallel to these areas and intercalated between them are the elevated areas of the Marquesas Islands, the Sandwich Islands, the Tonga archipelago, and the Navigator archipelago, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, etc.

"These facts are absolutely in conformity with the law of deformation of the earth's crust discovered by M. Marcel Bertrand by means of study of the geologic map of the sea-bottom at different epochs.

"The wrinkling of the earth's crust goes on continuously, always in the same places, and along curves that form a series of wavy lines, some roughly parallel to the equator and others exactly at right angles to these.

"This is exactly the history of the foldings of the sea-bottom along the great arc of volcanic activity which has been proved to extend from New Zealand to the Solomon Islands by way of the New Hebrides.

"These successive zones of depression and elevation could have caused, in the course of geologic ages, the protrusion from the ocean of continental surfaces more considerable than those of the present archipelagoes, but not the formation of vast continents like those of which Captain Hutton dreamed, and which at the outset of the secondary ages could have joined Australia to America and Africa, afterward diminishing gradually in extent.

"This decrease of a continent is contrary to the observation of geologic facts, which show us that, on the contrary, continents add little by little to their exposed surfaces.

"We know that Europe, at the time when the carboniferous strata were deposited, was composed of islands of unequal size, made up of granitic or schistose rocks, slightly elevated above the sea-level and scattered about in a vast ocean.

"This is the aspect that Oceanica has always presented and still presents. Some variations have taken place in the position of the exposed land-surfaces, which have been reunited and separated several times; but the poverty of their fauna and flora, as well as the distribution of living species, witness that they never formed vast continental surfaces sufficiently permanent to give opportunity for any considerable multiplication and variation of organic forms.

"The importance and the situation of the temporary continental surfaces that the continual foldings of the earth's crust have produced in Oceanica can be deduced from certain facts in the distribution of living species.

"Thus, in a memoir on the geographic distribution of the Placostylus, M. C. Hedley has shown that this species extends from Faro Island in the Solomon archipelago on the north, to Whangaras, in the north island of New Zealand, on the south, and from Lanthala in the Fiji archipelago on the east, to Lord Howe Island on the west. According to M. Hedley this space covers a plateau that is never more than 1,300 fathoms below the surface, which he calls the Melanesian plateau. The now-existing islands constitute the vestiges of a continent shorter and wider than Australia, which sank at an undetermined geologic period. This hypothesis perfectly explains the connection between the terrestrial and fluviatile fauna of New Caledonia and New Zealand.

"To look for a precise date for the depression would seem to me inconsistent with the absolute continuity of the volcanic phenomena of Oceanica. There always were and yet are incessant movements of elevation and depression that have modified and still constantly modify the surface, the relief, and the mutual relations of the land."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIVE AND DEAD MATTER.

IT was formerly supposed that living matter, or matter that had once been living, was of special chemical composition, which could never be reproduced in a laboratory from inert elements. The repeated synthesis of organic compounds, however, has long ago disproved this theory, and it has thus been asserted that no chemical line of distinction can be drawn between live and dead matter, or, in other words, between the organic and inorganic world. But Professor Japp, in a recent address before the British Association, asserts that he can lay down such a line, basing it not on composition, but on chemical structure. His theory is in line with the recent ideas of so-named "stereochemistry" that suppose the physical properties of compounds to be closely connected with atomic structure and that have even gone so far as to map out that structure. According to Professor Japp, such structure in all organic bodies is one-sided or unsymmetric, and such lack of symmetry is always due to the action of living matter. We quote a brief note from *Natural Science*, referring to the address:

"Professor Japp considered certain facts of stereochemistry in their relation to the fundamental problem of life. He pointed out that all inorganic compounds were symmetric, and that the forces producing them were either symmetric, or, if asymmetric, then asymmetric in two opposite senses. Compounds of one-sided asymmetry originate with the living world, and are only known to be produced by some selection in which living organisms must directly or indirectly take part. It is of course possible that some day the isolation of asymmetric compounds may be proved possible without the intervention of even the directing intelligence of the chemist in his laboratory. Professor Armstrong, who spoke after the address, evidently thought that this would be proved before the next meeting of the British Association in Bristol. We are as yet only on the threshold of the problem, and

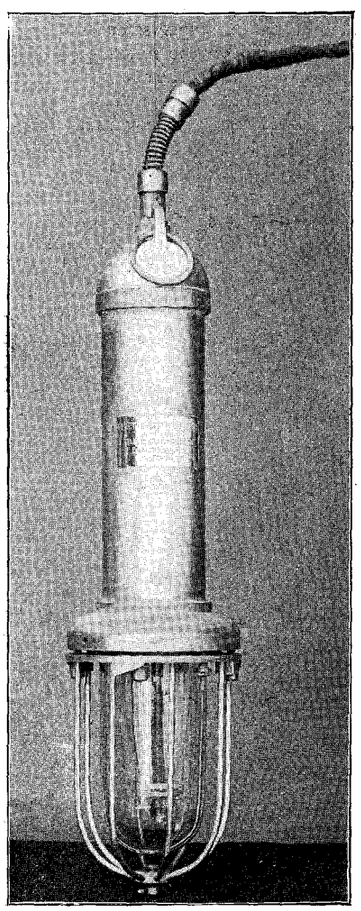
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fresh methods of investigation or fresh conceptions may upset the prophecies of to-day."

As it stands, however, if we are to accept the speaker's distinction, the "vitalists," or those who maintain that there is something in life that differentiates a living being sharply from inorganic matter, seem to have established a position from which only new experimental evidence can dislodge them.

A SUBMARINE ARC-LIGHT.

A FORM of arc-light for submarine use, the invention of two Yale students, Irving E. Burdick and Frances G. Hall, Jr., has recently been tried successfully at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. It is claimed that with such a powerful light under water work like that recently done by Lieutenant Hobson, in raising the Spanish cruiser *Maria Theresa*, would be made very much easier. The following description of the light is from *The Tribune*, New York:



SUBMARINE ARC-LIGHT; PARTS ASSEMBLED.

"The first great step toward the use of this powerful illuminating agent under water was to put it into an air-tight globe. If one will observe the arc-lights now commonly employed in streets and large buildings he will discover that two styles are in favor. One has but a single globe, and that is open at both bottom and top. That is the old kind. The other has two globes, the outer one open and the inner one closed. This is a more modern form of arc-light, and is not absolutely air tight, but it is designed to prevent any great amount of air reaching the carbons. Thus combustion, which destroys them, is reduced to a low minimum, and the life of the carbons is prolonged. This is the reason for enclosing the light.

"What Messrs. Burdick and Hall have done is to take such a lamp and give it an outer globe that is absolutely waterproof. It is not so easy to do this with an arc-light as with the incandescent lamp, because it is necessary to open the apparatus at times to renew the carbons, and even after fresh ones are put in an automatic feeding-apparatus must be employed to keep pushing the positive pencil down toward the negative as fast as the tip of the former wears away."

After describing the special devices employed to make the globe water-tight, the writer goes on to say:

"Most of the tests made at the New York yard were at a depth of twenty-five feet. But the lamp can be made to stand the pressures that would be encountered at any depth at which divers ever go. The greater part of the work done by men who examine and repair wrecks is done at depths not exceeding twenty-five or thirty feet. But the lamp can be made proof against the squeeze of the water two hundred feet below the surface. . . . . .

"Previous attempts have been made to submerge the arc-light, but they have been clumsy and generally unsatisfactory. With the notion that air was necessary to the operation of the light, certain inventors have equipped their apparatus with tubes to convey air down and to allow the gases of combustion to escape. But in view of the efforts which other men have made to check combustion and thus prolong the life of arc-light carbons, this feature is ridiculous. Messrs. Burdick and Hall are the first persons who have successfully submerged this type of lamp without any such attachment. Their apparatus is provided, however, with a valve for the release of any gas that wants to get out.

"The powerful illumination of the arc-light is a great aid to photography. Hitherto the only electric light used under water for photography has been of the incandescent kind. Light has been obtained by exploding cartridges of sodium in a globe, but the duration of such a flash is brief. Much greater depths, especially in muddy water, can be penetrated with the arc than with the incandescent light, moreover, so that the achievement of the light here recorded is one of no little practical value."

A NEW PLANET.

THE discovery of minor planets, or asteroids, has gone on so fast that the observation of a new one causes little remark, especially as there seems to be no limit to their smallness, and there are probably hundreds more that could be detected with more powerful glasses and more patient observation. But a recent discovery by G. Witt, of the Urania Observatory at Berlin, is worth more attention. The object discovered, tho certainly a minor planet, is of a different group from those we have hitherto known, and its discovery will doubtless lead to the knowledge of others of its family, unless it should prove to be the sole member. Herr Witt made his discovery while searching photographically for asteroids. Says *Nature*, London:

"On August 14 last, he found on the planet he had exposed, in addition to the trail of the minor planet he was hoping to catch, a second trail which indicated the presence of another of these small bodies moving round the sun with a more than usual velocity. Herr Witt was not content, however, to let the matter rest thus, so he undertook a series of eye observations and measurements which are necessary for the determination of the elements of the body in question. Herr Berberich undertook the task of investigating its motion from these observations, and the result, so far as is known, is surprisingly interesting. Instead of the object being a new or a previously observed member of that system of bodies which travels round the sun between Mars and Jupiter, it proves to be quite an exception, its orbit lying *within* that of Mars; in other words, it travels in a path which is nearer to the earth than that of Mars. It completes its revolution in a period of about 600 days; that is, roughly, 80 days less than Mars takes; both the eccentricity and inclination of the orbit are considerable. This small body thus becomes our nearest neighbor after the moon, and, altho small, will shine when closest to us as a star of the sixth magnitude. No doubt the discovery of this new planet will incite afresh observers of these small bodies; and who will say that this new object is the only member of its kind that performs its revolution round the sun in an orbit between the earth and Mars?"

Analysis with Colored Glass.—M. Henri Cros recently read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, according to a report in *La Nature* (September 3), "a memoir on the determination of certain substances by examination through a screen made up of two superposed sheets of colored glass. The kinds of glass employed are ordinary commercial varieties—one the blue oxid-of-cobalt glass; the other, a yellow glass that owes its color to manganese oxid and iron. This screen is held before the eye, and the object is powerfully illuminated. Substances that appear of the same color to the naked eye seem to be of different tints when seen through the screen. Thus the emerald appears of a violet-rose tint, while its imitations keep their own color; on the contrary, the sapphire remains blue while its counterfeit appears reddish-rose. M. Cros, by examining through this screen an Egyptian cup of blue porcelain belonging to the Sèvres factory,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

saw that it appeared just as it did with the naked eye, except a part that had been restored, which looked red. He concluded from this that the Egyptian porcelain had copper for its base and that the restored part had cobalt."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MATCHES WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

THE desirability of a match made without this poisonous element, or at least without the common white or yellow form of it, was recently set forth in an article quoted in these columns, in which, as our readers will remember, the solution of the problem was stated to lie in the use of the red or amorphous phosphorus. Practical matches without any form of uncombined phosphorus have now been devised, as will be seen from the following paragraphs quoted from *The British Medical Journal* (London, September 24). The first relates to a match made of phosphorus sesquisulfid by Messrs. Sevine and Cahen in France, and recently placed on the market by the French Government. This compound is said to serve quite as well as phosphorus, while it is comparatively harmless. Says the author of the article from which we quote:

"The toxicity of the sesquisulfid of phosphorus has been determined by Messrs. Sevine and Cahen, and shown by them to be practically *nil*. They gave 3 centigrams [½ grain] daily to guinea-pigs for a period without any bad results, altho the ingestion of 3 milligrams [$\frac{1}{20}$ grain] of white phosphorus in a control experiment caused rapid death; and when we remember that the 3 centigrams given to guinea-pigs correspond to 3.5 grams given to man—that is to say, the amount of sesquisulfid of phosphorus contained in 6,000 matches—some idea may be gained of its harmlessness compared to white phosphorus. An article in the *Revue d'Hygiène et de Police Sanitaire* for August, 1898, expresses the opinion that in France the problem of abolishing matches made from white phosphorus has now been solved, and the hope is confidently expressed that other nations will adopt the use of the sesquisulfid, since consumers will not be able to tell the difference between matches made from it and ordinary white phosphorus. It is claimed that the new match will strike well anywhere. If the practise of the future confirms the expectation of the present, Messrs. Sevine and Cahen will deserve the congratulations and support of the public. Experience, however, will tell. Hitherto the French Academy of Science has given annually a prize to those who have advanced the cause of hygiene in dangerous trades. The opportunity is now given to the Academy to indicate its appreciation of the services rendered by these two gentlemen."

Meanwhile, inventors in other countries have not been idle, as may be seen from the following paragraphs from the same journal:

"Almost contemporaneously with the placing of the S. C. match in the market by the French Government comes from Berlin the announcement of the manufacture of matches, free from white phosphorus, by M. Rosenthal and Dr. S. J. von Kourocki. To M. Rosenthal belongs the credit of the invention. The matches are said to strike readily on any dry surface, and do not evolve unpleasant fumes. The paste has been analyzed in London by a firm of well-known assayists, and been pronounced free from even a trace of white phosphorus. For the manufacture of these matches patents have been taken out in the United Kingdom and in eleven foreign countries.

"The announcement of these inventions has elicited through the press the statement that Mr. Cordes, an employee of the London County Council, succeeded four months ago in producing a non-phosphorus match. He makes no secret of its composition—namely, potassium chlorate, whitening, plaster-of-paris, ground glass, glue, and amorphous phosphorus; and of the fact that, while it will strike upon any rough surface, it will not strike upon the trousers. Mr. Cordes has apparently repeated the experiments of the French manufacturers.

"Should these new types of matches fulfil the expectations of the inventors and meet with public approval, it will serve to illustrate what human invention can accomplish once it is stimulated either by the wish to abolish industrial disease or by the prospect of financial gain, and, should experience prove that the dangers to health incidental to match-making have been abolished, there is no reason why with similar enterprise lead-poisoning should not disappear from the potteries."

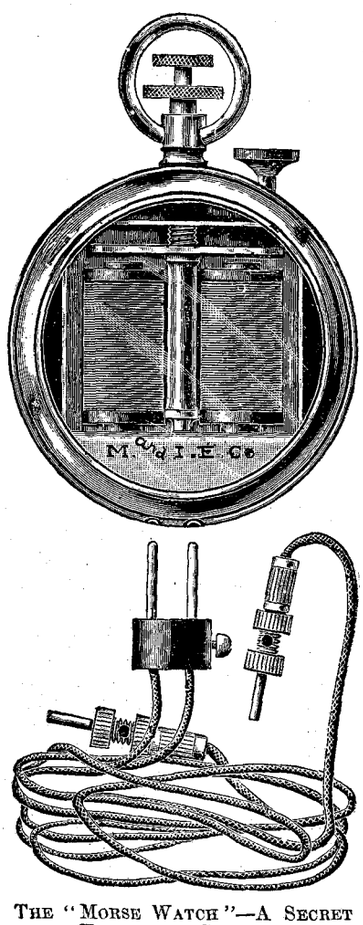
A TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT IN A WATCH-CASE.

A NOVEL and interesting form of secret telegraph-sounder, called by its inventor, T. J. Smith of New York, a "Morse watch," is thus described in *The Electrical Review*, New York:

"The name implies, to some extent, the functions and the form of the new instrument.

"It is a 'Morse' telegraph instrument, a key and sounder, mounted in an ordinary pocket watch-case.

"The special object is to attain a secret telegraph-sounder, small in size, simple in mechanism, attractive in appearance, and convenient for transportation, without sacrificing any of the practical operative qualities of the apparatus. The Morse watch, as made, is readily adjustable in sound from the loud click of the ordinary telegraph-sounder down to an almost inaudible tick like that of a watch, requiring the instrument to be held in contact with the ear in order to read the signals. It is provided with a soft, flexible headband of mohair, with specially designed fastenings for attaching the watch to the head over the ear, for secret work or for work in locations so noisy that the sound of the ordinary sounder is drowned.



THE "MORSE WATCH"—A SECRET TELEGRAPH SOUNDER.

"A silk conducting cord equipped with suitable terminals makes it possible to attach the watch to a telegraph line or remove it therefrom without loss of time.

"In these days of modern telegraph methods, when most all high-speed telegraphers transcribe the work direct upon a typewriter, it becomes necessary to provide in some way to neutralize the noise of the latter machine, which otherwise would greatly interfere with reading the 'Morse.' This difficulty is effectually taken care of by the Morse watch, and secures to the operator all necessary immunity from the noise of the typewriting machines. In brokers' offices, where secrecy of telegraphic transmission may be imperative, the Morse watch does the work in silence and defeats eavesdropping. The military telegraph can use this instrument in the tent or upon outpost duty without fear of being overheard by spies or betraying advance positions to the enemy.

"The whole outfit of the Morse watch, including cords, headband, and all, weighs only four and one-half ounces, and can be carried in the vest pocket."

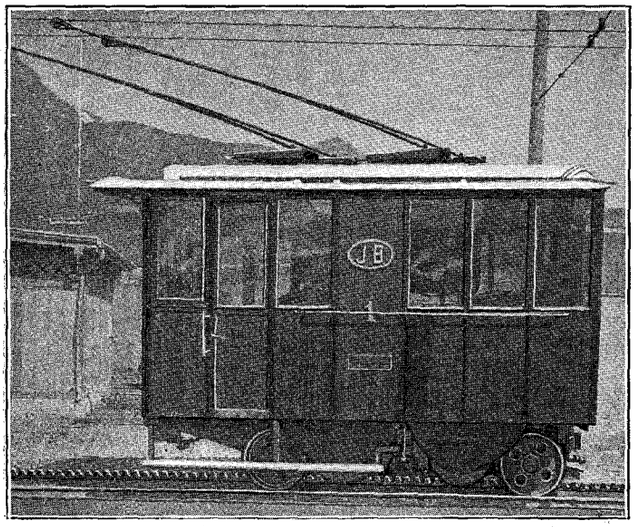
"FROM all accounts," says *Electricity*, "Emperor William of Germany does not intend to allow himself to be assassinated if he can prevent it, and with this object in view is said to cause the guards on duty at the imperial palace to carry telephone-transmitters whereby warning may be sent of the approach of suspicious persons."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RAILWAY UP THE JUNGFRAU.

THE electric railroad that, when finished, will extend to the top of the Jungfrau, one of the highest [13,670 feet] and most noted of the Alpine peaks, has just been formally opened, altho only a small section, a mile and a quarter in length, has been completed. The following descriptions and the accompanying illustration are from *The Electrical World*, October 15, which credits its facts to *The Electrician*, London:

"The road when completed will be 7.9 miles in length, with a maximum rise of 6,900 feet, 240 feet of which is a vertical lift at the summit. The road starts from a station known as the Little Scheidegg, of the Wengern Alp Railway, which is a rack-and-



A VIEW OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.
Reproduced by permission of *The Electrical World.*

pinion road, with traction obtained by steam locomotives. The section already constructed is almost entirely on the surface, only 85 yards being in the tunnel, but the whole of the remaining 6.7 miles will be within the rock, under the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau Mountains, the line only touching the surface at the stations, which will be built within the rock and fitted with restaurants and other accommodations for the passengers. . . . It is estimated that the railway will be completed by 1904. The whole line is on an upward gradient, varying in inclination from 6¼ to 25 per cent., so that should the power supply fail the trains can run down to the lower end of the line by gravity. Plans for the various parts of the work were obtained by an international competition, over $6,000 being distributed in sixteen prizes.

"Water-power is made use of in the valley to generate three-phase alternating currents at 7,000 volts. . . . Not only is electrical energy employed for traction purposes, but also for lighting, heating, and for working the rock-drills used in the tunnels. When the railway reaches a high altitude the energy expended in heating the trains and stations will be an important part of the total demand.

"At present only one power-house has been built, this one being situated on the White Lütschine, near Lauterbrunnen, down in the valley. The power-transmission line from Lauterbrunnen to Little Scheidegg is about 4½ miles long. The three wires are of bare hard-drawn copper wire, 0.3 inch in diameter. . . . Stout wooden poles, about 33 feet long, are used, with galvanized iron brackets. Whenever the wires cross a footpath they are nearly surrounded by a circular guard-net of very wide mesh, intended to prevent a wire from falling to the ground in case of breakage. A metallic-circuit telephone line is fixed on the same poles, some distance below the three-phase wires, and the two telephone wires are transposed every 550 yards to avoid induction. . . . . .

"The transmission line is not duplicated, so that if it were interrupted all power would be cut off from the railway. A duplicate power-station is projected, however, at Burglauenen, near Grindelwald, on the other side of the Wengern Alp, capable of supplying some 2,600 horse-power. . . . . .

"The permanent way is built on the Strub rack system. Meter gage (3 feet 3⅜ inches) is employed, the rails being of the usual T pattern, about 4 inches high and weighing 40 pounds to the yard. Steel sleepers are used, their distance apart averaging about 3 feet 3 inches. The rack, which is, as usual, midway between the rails, is of steel, rolled solid with the teeth cut afterward in the cold bar. It is made in lengths of 11 feet 6 inches and weighs only 68½ pounds per yard. Its mean tensile strength is 28½ tons per square inch, with an elongation of 20 per cent. The inclined sides of the rail and teeth of the rack permit the use of an emergency brake which clutches them on both sides. As was mentioned above, one section of the projected line will have a gradient of only 6¼ per cent., and here it is anticipated that no rack will be needed. The sharpest curve of the section of the line now opened has a radius of 33 feet, and the sharpest curve in the tunnel will have a 66-foot radius."

The motor can be driven at 760 revolutions a minute, but transmits power through double-reduction gearing to the cogwheel that meshes in the rack. The complete locomotive weighs 13 tons. When it goes down hill the motors act as generators on exceeding a certain speed. Two trolleys are used on each wire on account of the large currents. To quote a single paragraph in conclusion:

"The passenger-cars, which can not be called 'trailers,' as they are pushed, not pulled, are built for forty passengers. Each train will usually consist of a locomotive and one car, but at times of exceptional traffic a second car will be added. At present only two trains will run, one up and the other down."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PROFESSIONAL school of electricity is to be established near Paris, according to *Electricity*. "The school," says this paper, "is intended to furnish laborers and foremen with an electrical education, and first-class instruction will be given in both theory and practise."

"THE latest electric plaything," says *Electricity*, "is an electric cane lamp. The handle of the cane contains an incandescent lamp, the two poles of which are connected with the plates of a battery. Below this is a small chamber to carry the battery fluid. When it is desired to use the lamp, the cap is taken off and the cane inclined so that the liquid it contains comes in contact with the electrodes. A current is thus produced that will, it is asserted, keep the light going for an hour, which ought to be a sufficient allowance of time for the sometimes somewhat difficult search for the keyhole, provided that the lamp works."

"AN eminent man of science has recently declared," says *The Humanitarian*, "that red-haired people are far less apt to go bald than those with other colored hair. The average crop on the head of a red-haired person is only 29,200 hairs. Ordinary dark hair is far finer, and over three dark hairs take up the space of one red one; 105,000 are about the average. But fair-haired people are still better off; 140,000 to 160,000 are quite common number of hairs on the scalp of a fair-haired man or woman. This authority does not comment on the peculiarities of red-haired people, but it is well known that they are of a more passionate nature than others, and often of a fine and sensitive disposition akin to what is known as the artistic temperament."

PARTICULARS of two forms of artificial India-rubber are given in *The Engineer*. Textiloid, a French form, consists largely of resinolin, which is obtained by treating oil with three or four times its bulk of metallic carbonates, and then with nitric acid. Then follow saponification, precipitation by means of an acid, and dissolution in alcohol or ether. A hundred parts of resinolin are mixed with twenty of zinc, oxide of manganese, etc., and sixty parts of methylated spirit. After several hours the mass is kneaded for one hour or more, and finally compressed. The second process, which is from Germany, has already been described in these columns. It consists in the oxidation of linseed oil, with the addition of prepared jute refuse, or similar hitherto worthless textile refuse.

"THE president of the Royal Institution of Public Health recently called attention," says *The Humanitarian*, "to the undeniable fact that 'the mean duration of life is greater among married men than is the case with the celibates.' But he also went on to give the reason—'because no doubt the former are better taken care of.' This view has been severely criticized by another authority, who declares that 'Married men are longer-lived, not necessarily because they are married, but because they were probably the best of bachelors, in the best position to marry, to afford home comforts and medical advice. As bachelors they went through a process of selection, the judges being the female, whose reasoning powers may not be good, but whose instinct is well known to be excellent.' We feel quite unable to decide between these conflicting points of view, but the fact remains that married men live longest."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGION AND INSANITY.

THE bishop of Rochester, Dr. Talbot, recently delivered a lecture to the medical students of St. Thomas strongly controverting the popular idea that religion helps to produce insanity. He declared that religion is "a force that makes for sanity," and cited the statement of a chaplain of a large asylum to the effect that among fifteen hundred patients only two or three were suffering from religious aberration.

The London *Spectator* takes the bishop's remarks as a text and proceeds to make inquiry into the subject. It thinks that since the old idea of a physical hell has been abolished, fewer persons have gone crazy upon the subject of religion. The bishop is right, it says; many persons supposed to be suffering from religious aberration, who imagine that they are Christ, or some great saint or king or prophet, or possessed of supernatural powers, are, as a rule, not thinking of religion at all, but dwelling upon themselves. They are afflicted with a form of madness known as megalomania. This form of insanity frequently takes upon itself a quasi-religious guise. There is also the activity of faith of the Eastern ascetics, which the European does not understand on account of his more natural habits of life, and he accordingly sets down these naked philosophers in the list of the insane. Thus a number of persons who are insane on other subjects, but who simulate religious language and meditation, and others whose religious ideas are misunderstood, are all listed under the head of religious insanity.

But there is another class, says *The Spectator*, and it proceeds to speaks of this class at some length:

"The third cause, perhaps the most operative of all, is so subtle that we should like to hear a convincing explanation of its origin. We confess we do not know one, tho, like most experienced editors, and, we believe, all bishops, we have had for years most tiresome evidence of the fact. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of men in this country not only excellent in conduct, but excellent in the Philistine way, competent professionals and sound men of business, who entertain, either secretly or privately, the wildest, most erratical, or most separate religious notions. They have convinced themselves that certain obviously baseless ideas are true, or that God requires of them a certain line of conduct, or that certain absolutely indifferent things are forbidden as positively criminal. Everybody familiar with Indian officers, or old navy men, or men—much more numerous than is supposed—who pass their lives in study, knows of some who will in moments of confidence suddenly reveal the most astounding faiths. The writer was once persecuted for nearly a year by a most excellent and competent person, with more than the usual average of brains, who was determined to convince him that the cause of moral evil in the world was the use of salt, and that the inspired writer in relating the story of Lot's wife had intended to adumbrate this all-important doctrine. Another—a very well-known and most worthy gentleman—attributed a character of sin to the receipt of interest on consols. One of the best and ablest men we ever knew, an officer of the Royal Engineers with an enviable record, and a man, too, of deep personal piety, was shocked to acute mental suffering because he had once been accidentally compelled to listen to an ordinary religious service, his notion being that this was an act of spiritual fellowship with the unclean; while we have twice met men who thought themselves shut out of eternal life by the—probably purely imaginary—sins of their fathers. Hundreds upon hundreds attach spiritual importance to a descent from Israel which is not only imaginary but impossible, while we believe that upward of fifteen thousand families announce that they believe the administration of medicine to be an offense forbidden of God. No month passes, no week indeed, in which some publisher is not offered a manuscript which his reader sets down as the work of a religious lunatic, and rejects, or in a few cases publishes, as a literary curiosity. We could quote much stronger cases from among the Christian sectaries of Russia, or from among that strange group, the cosmopolitan spiritualists, who cover the whole range of mental power, from men of genius to 'fools natural,' and in all such cases the decision of the European is that they are mad, or at least the victims of monomania. Most of them are as sane as anybody else, some of them peculiarly sane and efficient persons, but what the precise explanation of their peculiarities may be we confess we do not know. It has no connection with insanity in the medical sense. The only reasonable theory we ever heard is that every person who meditates much upon anything and never discusses it usually becomes upon that subject so separate that his fellow men fail to understand him; but tho that will account for many cases, it does not explain those in which the mind has imbibed a lively faith in the palpably impossible.

"Seeing all these things, that men who are unmistakably mad show their madness by religious aberration, that ascetics throughout the East seem mad to the obtuse European, and that thousands of the reasonable hold wild religious ideas, it is natural that the populace should believe that religion often makes men mad. We believe, with Dr. Talbot, that proof that religion has been a positive cause of madness is in our day of the rarest occurrence. That theory is, indeed, opposed to reason. Apart from the influence of any creed upon conduct—and any creed must tend to regularize conduct—it is hardly possible to believe in a God at all without attributing to Him some protecting power, or without imbibing, in however inadequate a degree, a spirit of resignation to His will. The Englishman, one motor of whose energy is the instinct of resistance to the obnoxious, has, perhaps, less inclination to resignation than any other human being; but even he must have some, and that little must make for sanity. As a matter of common knowledge, genuinely pious men and women are often exceptionally sane, so well balanced in their minds as to excite suspiciousness in their adversaries, who are inclined to say that so much intelligence in worldly affairs is hardly consistent with any depth of spiritual devotion. That taunt was constantly leveled at the Quakers, and as regards a large proportion of them, proved nothing except the ignorance of those who leveled it, and who could not conceive that a man could be spiritually minded and a great mathematician too. In our day especially it is the disbelievers who most often go mad, or at least, as Nordau has pointed out, exhibit that form of neurosis which so frequently ends in madness. Hundreds of them are among the sanest of mankind, but hundreds more live habitually upon the border-line, and half know it, and envy the calm of those who are convinced, to which they can not attain. On the other hand, if there is a class of men in the world whom a cynic would describe as being a little too sane, it would be the leaders of the churches, including the Episcopal bench throughout Europe. Of what mental diseases are they ever accused, except overmuch caution and craft?"

"FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH."

THE policy of American expansion is agitating the most conservative element of the Protestant Episcopal church. The policy of the Anglican church since the Reformation has been never to send missionaries to countries where the Roman Catholic church is in authority, and the American Episcopalians have acquiesced in this policy, with the single exception of Mexico, where a few missions have been planted. Now, on the eve of the United States Government's taking possession of Puerto Rico, and having a decisive voice in the affairs of Cuba and the Philippines, a distinct note for a change in the policy of the Episcopalians is heard in their convention at Washington and in the most conservative part of their press.

Bishop Tuttle, in the course of his sermon delivered at the first meeting of the church council at Washington, said:

"Wide, ay wide, the work of the church should be. Extension is in the air for us Americans now. If we fall into line at its bugle-blast, some may claim to our risk and harm for that it is an unwonted call. Be that as it may, the logic of events is a force not to be counted out, and it may make the sounding of bugle-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

calls and the rolling forward of the chariot wheels of destiny things that we can not stop if we would. . . . . .

"The Anglo-Saxon race seems harnessed to the twofold work of giving to the world the sweets of personal liberty and the restraints of order, without which liberty can not be preserved. The Anglo-Saxon church would go hand-in-hand with the Anglo-Saxon race."

The Church Eclectic strongly urges the Episcopal convention to take its stand for expansion and to adopt an enterprising missionary policy in the new possessions acquired from Spain.

The Living Church (Chicago) says that the boldness of *The Church Eclectic* fairly takes one's breath away. *The Living Church* admits that a reversal of sentiment is taking place in the church on this subject. It says that the self-restraint in the church may have heretofore been excessive; but it has been a characteristic of the church, and it was necessary, for the church has had enough to do at home hitherto without expending its efforts in other Christian countries, however corrupt their religious life might be. The same journal continues:

"We do not consider that this attitude of the church has been so based upon absolute principle that it could be no otherwise. But it was consistent with the position which she assumed at the Reformation and with her appeal to ancient precedents and ecumenical law. To this traditional position was added, in the case of our own church, the immense field which it was manifestly called upon to cultivate within the national domain itself. Inadequate as it has been and is, in strength and resources, to meet its overwhelming obligations here, it has seemed simple folly to assume new ones of the most difficult and delicate nature, questionable as to their claims, and doubtful as to their results. These are, however, practical points, and the opinion may be held that they have no longer the validity they may once have had.

"We do not pretend to view with enthusiasm the proposal that we shall, from this time forth, begin to set on foot missions, not only in Porto Rico and Cuba, where there may shortly be a demand to be met from American emigrants to those islands; but in all the South American states, beginning with the consecration of a bishop for Brazil. Yet such is, in brief, the policy now advocated by *The Church Eclectic*. Certainly when one considers the condition of our missionary finances, the supreme difficulty of making ends meet, and the extent to which the sums contributed to the work are already affected by the misgiving that we have, even now, spread ourselves too much, and that the various fields of mission work are not being supported in the order of their real importance, he is at a loss to understand how such a plan is even practicable.

"In two things we do, however, agree most emphatically with our valued contemporary. In the first place, if this new departure, with all its serious significance, is to be the future policy of this church, let it be entered upon in a dignified manner. It is unworthy of the church to encourage in an indirect way what she will not openly avow. We have heard such an undertaking, in one instance, characterized by one of its friends as 'guerrilla warfare.' Surely the church ought to tolerate nothing of that kind. Her work must be open and above board, and the principle upon which it is undertaken should be declared before the world."

In the second place, it is claimed, the general convention and not missionary assembles should determine this question. The people in this matter will respect only the highest authority of the church. We quote again:

"The other point in which we entirely agree with the editor of *The Church Eclectic* is this: viz., that if we are to undertake the work of converting Roman Catholics to 'this church,' it shall be distinctly and avowedly missionary work, and shall be carried on upon the same basis as our work in China, Japan, Africa, or in our missionary jurisdictions at home. If bishops be sent out they 'should be on the same footing as our other missionary bishops, and should be in every respect subject to American church law.' Our unfortunate experiment in Mexico ought to teach us this much if nothing else. Let there be an end of the farce of an 'independent national reformed church,' where there is in reality nothing but a few scores of persons who have been influenced by emissaries of our own and brought by them into an organization which straightway, still under the same prompting, calls itself a national church, and requests that one of the kind foreigners be constituted an autonomous bishop. Nothing could be more unreal than such a process, nothing more dangerous to the cause of Christianity than the consecration of bishops upon such a basis."

IS THERE AN INCOMING TIDE OF RELIGIOUS FAITH?

THE opinion of a number of intelligent persons, that Christian faith and the Christian church are losing their hold upon the minds and hearts of men, is, according to Mr. T. H. S. Escott, based upon fiction. Writing in *The New Century Review* (October) Mr. Escott examines the history of the ups and downs of the Anglican church and of Congregationalism for the last hundred years, and arrives at the conclusion that at no former period in the religious history of England was religious revival ever more manifest than at the present time. He says:

"As in the individual, so in the national mind, moments of doubt and unbelief there must always be, even in the midst of moods of earnest faith. Light and shade, ebb and flow, action and reaction—such is the spiritual no less than the physical law for men and states. Those vicissitudes do not prove the general tendency of the time to be other than it is here represented as being. Within about a year of each other, two of the most distinguished of the younger among university teachers passed away. The intellectual interests filling the life of Mr. Pater and Mr. Romanes had not much in common between them. It was therefore by entirely different roads that the two men nearly simultaneously arrived at the common goal of belief in the Christian revelation. Mr. W. H. Pater having occupied many years of his life with the exposition of an intellectual heathenism of the highest order, shortly before his death contemplated ordination in the national church, and looked forward to a little college living in the country. Mr. Romanes was spared long enough to deplore and recant his errors of unbelief, and so, perhaps, to render better service to religion than if he had not for a season parted company with it; the attacks, under whatever name, upon the Christian faith kept up a few years ago with bitter vigor by agnostic writers of great ability have practically ceased. In one of Mr. John Morley's most recent contributions to literature—his discourse on Machiavelli—might be found slight and fragmentary but still real evidence of an approach to a theological position suggestive of that reached, as we now know, long before his death by Mr. Morley's friend and teacher, the late John Stuart Mill. More recently still, an active member of the Liberal Party, belonging to a famous parliamentary family, tho not at this moment in the House, Mr. G. W. E. Russell, by special license of the bishop of Rochester, in a church in that diocese, mounted the lectern and delivered a lay sermon full of deep feeling, and most suitable to the conditions of time and place. Amid the exuberant renaissance of religion and of interest in all theological questions which is characteristic of the present day, elements of enthusiasm, breaking forth from time to time, may defy conventional restraints. Hence one hears, and for some time is likely to hear, on one hand of organized attempts to Romanize the Church of England, on another of an illiberal purpose to narrow its faith and ceremonies to the Puritan formularies of Geneva. These things are the common places of ecclesiastical history; they are the marks of a standing, not of a falling, church; the expressions of a spiritual life and earnestness, not of spiritual death. So it has always been; so, probably, it will always be. During the ten years following the secession of Newman to Rome, many excellent people, at Oxford and out of it, believed the High-Church movement would end in Canterbury becoming a spiritual vassal of the Vatican. Yet, as one now knows, this was the very season during which Evangelicalism was deepening its roots, widening its influences, pruning off its excrescences, and, by humanizing itself, was growing into sympathy with the most earnest thought and philanthropic endeavor of the century. The whole career of the great Lord Shaftesbury, and the record of his work, are the sufficient proofs and illustrations of that statement. Meanwhile, whatever of Romish excess may occasionally

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

intrude into Anglican usage, prosecutions, under the Public Worship Act, have practically ceased—not so much because materials for raising them no longer exist, but because the impolicy of such tactics is perceived. Whatever may be the exact percentage of ordination candidates trained at the older seats of learning, and belonging to families of position in the land, there is no real ground for alleging any deterioration in the intellectual quality or the spiritual earnestness of those whom the bishops ordain to-day. These new clergymen have, perhaps, less to occupy their thoughts outside their profession—fewer non-professional interests, that is—than belonged to some of their predecessors. Hence, of course, a tendency to 'magnify their apostleship'; the operation of a law like to that causing every bishop to gravitate toward High-Churchism, explains the zeal for advanced ritual. But such effervescence is neither morbid in itself nor of permanent danger in its tendencies; is indeed a manifestation as ephemeral as Mr. Kensit himself. Absolutely nothing in church or state that is not a commonplace of the history of both is now going forward. So far from any abiding Romanization of the Anglican Church, or wholesale secession of her members to popery, that is wholly an imaginary alarm. If any change follow upon the recent agitations, it will be of an exactly opposite sort; will, in fact, amount to a step toward the end advocated by Arnold, in the Westminster Abbey services illustrated by Stanley, namely, a larger interchange between the preaching of the national church and that of the Free Protestant churches, and so will tend to the consolidation of Evangelicalism, Anglican or Nonconformist."

THE COLOR LINE IN SOUTHERN CHURCHES.

THE separation of the colored Presbyterians in the South from the whites, which was effected through the act of the Southern Assembly last May; and the more recent expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of two presbyteries of the blacks, who have formally declared their intention to seek union with the Northern Presbyterian church, continue to elicit comment somewhat recriminative in tone. The position of *The Independent* (see LITERARY DIGEST, October 8) is that the dissatisfaction of these colored Presbyterians with a separate church is no more than should have been expected, since the separation on race lines is wrong in principle. The negroes do not wish to be separate, and if they did they should be taught better. We must fight caste whether among whites or blacks.

The North Carolina Presbyterian (Charlotte) replies at some length. It says:

"It is nonsense, in view of the facts, to say that 'the negroes do not wish to organize separate denominations.' The vast majority of the negroes in the South are Methodists and Baptists, in comparison with whom all the Presbyterians and Congregationalists together are but a handful. These are nearly all in churches organized on race lines. There is no church in the South worth mentioning in which negroes and whites are found together—and there never will be. The Northern Presbyterians are no exception. Practically they have race churches, race presbyteries, race synods. Where the Northern Assembly has white churches in the Southern States, it has separate negro churches. If it is wrong in principle to draw the race line at all, it is just as wrong in churches as in synods and assemblies. Biddle University is a race institution. Its pupils are all negroes, and its teachers all negroes but one. In the latter respect it is more of a race institution than Stillman Institute ever was."

The writer goes on to say that among the colored Methodists and Baptists of the South it is the boast that they do not suckle at the breast of the white man's church:

"It is one of the difficulties which Presbyterians have to encounter that they are regarded with more or less contempt because 'dey b'longs to de white folks' church.' These negro denominations would be as little likely to listen to overtures of union from the white churches as the white churches would be to make them. It betrays either ignorance of the facts, lack of common sense, or blind prejudice to say that negroes do not wish separate denominations, and such organizations fail, and ought to fail because they are wrong. The difficulty lies somewhere else."

The following reasons are given for the dissatisfaction in the newly created organization of colored Presbyterians:

"There were too few of them, they were too widely separated, they were too little united in their views, they were too weak financially, and they had too little faith in the willingness of Southern Presbyterians to aid them. Naturally. They argued: if Southern Presbyterians did so little for us and took so little interest in us when we were a part of their church, what may we expect of them now that we are separate? It did look as if Southern Presbyterians were in too much of a hurry to get rid of them. An attempt to organize a denomination, not on color or race distinctions, but on, let us say, a difference of language, would have failed under the same circumstances. But why was it a premature birth? The Southern Presbyterian church has been in labor with this thing for years. If the time ever was to come, why had it not come sooner? The answer is easy.

"The Southern Presbyterian church as a body never has taken any serious interest in the evangelization of the negro at home. There have been a few exceptions, such men as Girardeau, Stillman, Sanderson, Phillips, Wilson, and others who have given their hearts, their time, and their means to this work. But they have been exceptions. The annual amount contributed to colored evangelization and Stillman Institute has been a mere pittance. Those who have engaged in this work have encountered indifference and hostility. They have been misunderstood, and, most unkindest cut of all, they have been confounded with *The Independent* and its school. This attitude of Southern Presbyterians toward colored evangelization may be explained, but it can not be justified. The explanation is too long to enter into here. Before any tribunal which has the right to judge us, we do not seek to justify it. We would rather confess and deplore it. But to *The Independent* we have no confessions, apologies, or excuses to make; because *The Independent* is as much or more to blame than we are for these conditions. The race hostility in the South was not due to the emancipation of the negro. That could have been appeased long ago. It was due chiefly to the greatest political crime or blunder ever committed—the wholesale enfranchisement of the negro—crime on the part of those who committed it foreseeing its consequences, blunder on the part of those who did it ignorantly. This and the horrors of reconstruction and carpet-bag politics are chiefly responsible for the deep-seated race hostility in the South. It has been kept alive by politicians, and by those theorists who have tried to force on us not merely social equality, but social intermingling and social amalgamation with the negroes. These things do not justify us before God, but they deprive *The Independent* of any right to judge us. We may criticize ourselves, but we do not take fault-finding patiently when it comes from such other sources."

The writer also asserts that the progress of the work of the Northern Presbyterian church among the negroes has been not an aid but an obstacle to colored evangelization on the part of the Southern church. The Northern people have taught the negroes to look to them as their only friends. Notwithstanding this fact, Northern preachers and teachers who have gone South to instruct the negroes have themselves uniformly drawn the color line when it came to churches, for they have joined the white churches. Tho *The Independent* may fret and fume, there will be no mixed churches in the South.

The Christian Observer (Southern Presbyterian, Louisville) has a growing conviction, it says, that the best thing that could be done for the colored Presbyterians, North and South, would be to organize them into a separate and self-governing body, "receiving counsel and financial aid from all the Presbyterians in the country." In support of this plan *The Observer* points out that the colored Presbyterians are actually losing ground so far as numbers are concerned, particularly in the South. It says on this point:

"In Charleston, S. C., the Presbyterian colored members are not half as numerous as they were before emancipation. In a large Presbyterian church on a fine Sabbath night less than one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

hundred people were present, while almost across the street, in a church of another order, where they use a brass band and indulge in all sorts of excitement, the large church was crowded. We state these things not to make any invidious distinctions, but to arrest the attention of Presbyterians everywhere by holding up before them the sad and humbling facts.

"What can be done to remedy the case, and increase efficiency in work? Shall it practically be abandoned altogether by all branches of Presbyterians? This is not to be thought of, for Presbyterian teaching is what the colored man most needs, tho he likes it least. Shall they be amalgamated fully with the white people in church connection? This can never be, under existing conditions, in the South. Shall they be encouraged and fostered to develop themselves, with a view to an independent ecclesiastical life? This is what the Southern Presbyterian church deems best for both races, beset, as it may be, with present difficulties.

"We can not believe that the policy of our Northern brethren, to have mixed churches where both races are, or to have dependent churches where only colored members are, is one that will permanently prevail. There are not wanting tendencies which indicate a desire for independency among the colored people."

OUTLOOK FOR THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

IT has often been asserted that Islam is the proper religion for the desert sections of Asia Minor, especially for Arabia. The Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, a missionary of the American Dutch Reformed Church, writing in *The Missionary Review* (October) upon "The Mohammedan World of To-day," quotes the words of a Bedouin on the unadaptability of this form of religion for a country like Arabia. Says the Bedouin: "Mohammed's religion can never have been intended for us; it demands ablution, but *we* have no water; fasting, but *we* always fast; almsgiving, but *we* have no money; pilgrimage, but Allah is everywhere."

Mr. Zwemer can see no hope for the civilization of any of the countries where Islam flourishes:

"Islam has had fair trial in other than desert lands. For five hundred years it has been supreme in Turkey, the fairest and richest portion of the Old World. And what is the result? The Mohammedan population has decreased; the treasury is bankrupt; progress is blocked; 'instead of wealth, universal poverty; instead of comeliness, rags; instead of commerce, beggary—a failure greater and more absolute than history can elsewhere present.' In regard to what Islam has done and can do in Africa, the recent testimony of Mr. Robinson is conclusive. Writing of Mohammedanism in the central Sudan, he says:

"'Moreover, if it be true, as it probably is to some extent, that Mohammedanism has helped forward the Hausas in the path of civilization, the assistance rendered here, as in every other country subject to Mohammedan rule, is by no means an unmixed good. Mohammedan progress is progress up an *impasse;* it enables converts to advance a certain distance, only to check their farther progress by an impassable wall of blind prejudice and ignorance. We can not have a better proof of this statement than the progress, or rather, want of progress, in Arabia, the home of Mohammedanism, during the last thousand years. Palgrave, who spent the greater part of his life among Mohammedans, and who was so far in sympathy with them that on more than one occasion he conducted services for them in their mosques, speaking of Arabia, says: "When the Koran and Mecca shall have disappeared from Arabia, then, and then only, can we expect to see the Arab assume that place in the ranks of civilization from which Mohammed and his book have, more than any other cause, long held him back."'"

Nevertheless this missionary sees much to encourage Christians in the present condition of this apparently hopeless system, that ends in such social stagnation and spiritual death. He sketches the following outlook for the Mohammedan world:

"First of all, the great Mohammedan world is no longer a unit, either politically or religiously. As regards temporal power, we have already seen how that is and has been steadily disappearing. The illustrious califate is hopelessly a thing of the past. Islam has no acknowledged pope. Since the Wahabee reformation at the beginning of this century, the increasing hatred for Ottoman rule in Hejaz and Yemen during the last decade, and English supremacy in Oman and the Persian gulf, all of Arabia looks to Mecca for a *new calif*, and not to Constantinople for the old one.

"Spiritually, the Moslem world seems to stand on the tiptoe of expectation. The Mahdi in the Sudan; the religious orders of the Sanusiyah in Morocco and Tunis; the revolt against traditional Mohammedanism in India, and the rise of the Babi movement in Persia, all these indicate a stirring among the dead bones. Babism alone is such a wonderful phenomenon that we are not surprised to learn that it already has 800,000 adherents, and spreads wider and wider. There is much that is sad in the new teaching, but it has opened the door to the Gospel as nothing else has done. Some one writes concerning its influence:

"'It is computed that in many towns and villages half the population are Babis. This is a clear indication that the people of Persia are already, in large measure, wearied with Islam, and anxious for a higher, holier, and more spiritual faith. Almost all through the country the Babis are quite friendly to Christians. The rise of this faith is in a large measure due to the spread of the Gospel, the best of their doctrines are borrowed from it, while they openly reverence our Scriptures, and profess to be ready to reject any opinion they may hold when once proved to be contrary to the Bible.'

"Fifty years ago it might have been said with much truth of the Mohammedan world, spiritually, that it was 'without form and void, and darkness upon the face of the deep.' To-day we can add '*The Spirit of God moves upon the waters.*' What else is it when there comes news of an ever-increasing demand for the printed Word from every mission-station in Moslem lands? What else is it when two learned Indian Mohammedans devote their time to writing a commentary on the Bible from a Moslem standpoint? What else is it when first-fruits are being gathered in even the most unpromising fields of labor among Moslems? . . . . The reports of the various societies that work chiefly or largely among Moslems tell the story of trial and triumph. Especially worthy of study is the story of the North African mission, of the Church Missionary Society in the Punjab, and of the Dutch in Java. In India many hundreds of the followers of Islam have publicly abjured their faith and been received into the church. Half of the native clergy in the Punjab are from among the Moslems. In the Malay archipelago there are thousands of converts. And yet even in these most promising fields the laborers are sadly few. . . . . .

"There was a thousandfold more enthusiasm in the dark ages to wrest an empty sepulcher from the Saracens than there is in our day to bring them the knowledge of a living Savior. There is no Peter the Hermit, and no one girds for a new crusade. We are playing at missions as far as Mohammedanism is concerned. For there are more mosques in Jerusalem than there are missionaries in all Arabia; and more millions of Moslems in China than the number of missionary societies that work for Moslems in the whole world! Where Christ was born Mohammed's name is called from minarets five times daily, but where Mohammed was born no Christian dares to enter.

"America entertains perverts to Islam at a parliament of religions, while throughout vast regions of the Mohammedan world millions of Moslems have never so much as heard of the incarnation and the atonement of the Son of God, the Savior of the world. The Holy Land is still in unholy hands, and all Christendom stood gazing while the sword of the Crescent was uplifted in Armenia and Crete, until the uttermost confines of the Moslem world rejoiced at her apathy and impotence."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN the Moscow University, where the Jewish students have been admitted in the proportion of three per cent. only of the total number, a new order has come into force according to which this percentage is to apply to every faculty. At the present time 900 students are registered at the university, which would allow 28 Jews to enter the institution.

A TORONTO Methodist church memorialized the General Conference recently held to the end "that some steps be taken by the conference to protect congregations against the growing evil of manuscript preachers," affirming that sermon-reading is an evil, and is on the increase, and that to it is attributable in part the relaxing grip of the church upon the masses.

REV. PROF. CASPER RENE GREGORY, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., for many years well known in the world of theological learning as professor in Leipsic University, the successor of Tischendorf, and translator of Dr Luthardt's works, is making a visit to America, his native land. He comes under appointment to deliver a series of lectures before the Chicago University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICANS AND GERMANS DURING THE WAR.

FOR months the Associated Press and Reuter's Agency have from time to time had despatches indicating that the attitude of the Germans during the late war was unfriendly toward the United States, and the Germans have just as energetically denied that they were partial. Thus, the *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, points out that Ponce de Leon, in Puerto Rico, would hardly have surrendered to the Americans if the German consul, convinced that a struggle was useless, had not joined the British consul in his protestations to the governor of the island. But the chief source of complaint seems to have been the attitude of the German naval officers. Thus a reporter on board an American gunboat off the Cuban coast censured the commander of a large German cruiser who did not render the American the salute usually given to admirals. American naval officers do not seem to have complained of the attitude of their German fellows; indeed, according to German accounts, the American officers were very polite, and assisted the Germans in caring for the nationalities placed under the protection of the German flag. This was specially the case at Manila. It seems, however, that the Spaniards entirely misunderstood the attitude of the Germans. A correspondent of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, whose letter was long delayed, wrote:

"At one time the German fleet was stronger in fighting power in Manila harbor than all the other war-ships, the Americans included, and the German flag made an imposing array, especially when several steamers used as tenders had arrived. The Spaniards, who grasped at every straw, convinced themselves that the Germans would help them, and when the *Darmstadt* took on board a bishop and his secretary, when the *Irene* returned from an expedition with several Spanish fugitives, and the German consul conferred with the governor regarding the safety of the Europeans, it was impossible to get the Spaniards to understand that this was not done to favor them. Gradually, however, they learned the truth, and then they became very suspicious of us. . . . Thus our strict neutrality was of less advantage to us than the partiality of the English and French, the former being openly for the Americans, the latter strongly sympathizing with the Spaniards. . . . Under German protection are the Austrians, Swiss, Dutch, Italians, and Portuguese, also the Spanish women, children, and old men. Permission to protect these Spaniards was first asked of the American admiral, and was readily granted."

The much-talked-of escape of Governor-General Augusti is described in the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, as follows by the Aden correspondent of that paper, who interviewed the ex-governor:

"General Augusti resigned August 5, as he did not want to sign the capitulation and was convinced that further resistance was useless. When the city had capitulated, the German consul, who had first come to an agreement with Admiral Dewey in the matter, offered General Augusti a passage in the name of Admiral Diederichs. . . . General Augusti acknowledges that the German fleet at Manila fulfilled the dictates of humanity so far as was consistent with the neutrality, a fact which has been fully admitted by the Americans. . . . Luzon, said the general, is entirely in the power of the insurgents, who are armed chiefly with the rifles supplied to them by the Americans and some weapons taken from the Spaniards. It will take at least 50,000 men to subdue them, while he had only 7,000 in Manila against the combined forces of the Americans and insurgents."

The only incident which revealed strained relations between the Germans and Americans at Manila is described as follows in the letter of a German officer, which was published in August in the *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, and has since been quoted in American papers:

"MARIVELES, June 14, 1898.
"*On Board the 'Kaiserin Augusta.'*

"We are just about to return from here to Manila, about three hours' distance. *Princess Wilhelm* and *Kormoran* are with us; *Kaiser* is with the admiral in Manila. The American admiral has informed our chief that he will send an officer on board of every vessel entering the port of Manila, whether she flies the flag of a man-of-war or not. You may imagine what Admiral Diederichs answered. The American, however, said he would do it anyhow. So we have orders to enter the port cleared for action. . . . . .

"Dear brother! Nothing has come of it. The Yankee did not move, not a pinnace was lowered. . . . The spirit of the men was excellent, every one was eager for a fight, as the *Augusta* is such a fine ship. . . . At any rate, we have given the Americans a moral defeat."

There is, however, another version of this incident, which we have not seen in the American papers, altho it was published in the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, in August. We quote as follows:

"MARIVELES, July 14, 1898.

"A small British gunboat entered the port of Manila and was stopped by the American tender *McCulloch*, which sent an officer to ascertain whether the vessel was really the *Rattler* and not a ship carrying contraband of war. When the British and French admirals were informed of these proceedings they visited immediately the German admiral, who agreed with them that such treatment of neutral men-of-war must be resented by force of arms. Hence all the neutral vessels cleared for action. Admiral Dewey, however, did not countenance the behavior of his subordinate, and rendered the necessary apologies to all commanders."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE IN CANADA.

THE Prohibition plebiscite in Canada has given the Prohibitionists a majority in the Dominion, the size of which can not yet be determined. Six of the seven provinces voted in favor of Prohibition, but the one voting against it, Quebec, is the richest and most influential province in the Dominion. Less than one third of the electors appeared at the ballot-box, as no general election was pending, no officers were to be elected, no other question to be voted on, and even on this question the vote had no legislative force. The majority of the journals in Canada profess to believe that the result has put Prohibition on a side track for some time to come. It is thought that the Dominion Government will not move in the matter, tho the most earnest Prohibitionists do not think Sir Wilfrid Laurier is at liberty to drop the question. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The *Soleil* is generally considered to be closely in touch with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but it is not speaking for him when it says that 'it was always understood between the Government and the temperance associations which demanded the plebiscite that they would not persist in their contention unless they obtained a majority of the votes entered upon the electoral lists.' No temperance association representing anybody demanded the plebiscite, and no such preposterous understanding as that named existed with any such association. . . . This declaration, if made, might be interpreted to mean that three millions of people, men, women, and children, would have to record themselves on behalf of Prohibition before he would grant it or, as the *Soleil* interprets it, that seven hundred thousand votes would have to be polled for it, which is almost equally absurd, or that according to all parliamentary usage if a majority of the votes polled were for Prohibition he would give it. . . . Sir Wilfrid, so far as we are aware, always limited himself to vaguer declarations that whatever was shown by the vote to be the will of the people he would carry out. This promise certainly at times took a shape which was calculated to make his hearers understand, and by which many of them did understand, that if the plebiscite showed a majority of votes for Prohibition the country would get Prohibition. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

present attitude of Liberal organs like the *Soleil* in boldly repudiating the plebiscite is not to their credit."

The Toronto *Telegram* thinks the efforts of the Prohibitionists are not wasted, as the plebiscite has given them a status they never had before. It says:

"All the voters in the Dominion did not turn out, but neither do they all turn out at any election. The fact remains that, upon a plebiscite being taken on the liquor question, six provinces declared in favor of Prohibition, which was carried in the whole Dominion by a majority of over 17,000. The cause of temperance all over the English-speaking world must be advanced by the announcement of this result."

The Herald, Montreal, says:

"There is no need for temperance workers to feel discouraged, as no doubt many of them will, over the result of yesterday's polling. . . . It is well known that many voted 'yes' yesterday who do not at all admit that Prohibition offers the best method of dealing with the traffic, but who cast their votes on the same side with the friends of Prohibition because they wanted to show their sympathy with the crusade against intemperance. . . . Sometimes temperance workers do not distinguish between opponents of intemperance and advocates of Prohibition, but there is such a distinction. The vote yesterday was a blow at Prohibition, not at temperance. Sentiment in favor of restriction and better regulation of the traffic and in favor of educating the individual against the evil of intemperance is undoubtedly stronger to-day because of the campaign that ended yesterday."

The Toronto *World* asserts that the country is merely playing with the Prohibitionists, and says:

"When Prohibition was purely an academic issue, as it was in the province of Ontario some time ago, the Prohibitionists piled up quite a majority vote; but on Thursday, when it became a closer issue and one wearing a political complexion, it had a very largely reduced majority in this province. And when it comes to be a real substantial issue brought up by a Prohibitionist Party, with Prohibitionists arrayed on one side and the anti-Prohibitionists on the other, and also when it comes to be a question as to whether the future of the country is to be trusted to a Prohibitionist Party, then the people will rise in their might and smite the 'faddists.'"

The same paper explains the Prohibition majority in the maritime provinces as follows:

"We are of the opinion that our maritime friends are very much like our Highland ancestry, who preferred their whisky smuggled to whisky which paid a duty to the King. The one federal law that has been considered in the light of despotism by our maritime friends has been the excise and customs duties on the manufacture and importation of spirits. . . . If, however, we are doing our maritime friends an injustice by saying they prefer the smuggled article, then they are at liberty, as we have already set out, to vindicate their superior virtue in the matter of drinking, and to set an example to all the world in the matter of provincial, municipal, and social laws, based on their strong temperance feeling, and thereby set an example to the rest of the provinces. We do like to see people live up to their professions, and having professed so much the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have now a chance to practise. There is more hypocrisy on this question in Nova Scotia than in any other province."

The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* thinks that "it was admitted on all hands that Prohibition legislation would be justifiable only at the request of an overwhelming majority." The Stratford *Herald* accuses the Prohibitionists of injustice to the cabinet, who certainly endeavored to ascertain the opinions of the people. The plebiscite, thinks that paper, should not have been undertaken unless there was a certainty that at least as substantial majorities could be obtained as in the provincial plebiscites. It adds:

"It is questionable if the plebiscite was ever intended or expected to operate in the interests of temperance. It was proposed rather as a means to get rid of the importunities of the Prohibitionists, who had been pursuing both federal and provincial governments, and since the decision of the Imperial Privy Council as to the seat of power to legislate, had to be given at least something to keep them preoccupied for a season."

The Halifax *Herald*, too, thinks the plebiscite was not taken seriously. The Winnipeg *Tribune* believes that the Prohibitionists might have been more successful had they delayed their plebiscite until the general elections. The Chatham, Ontario, *Banner* says:

"However, it has been a campaign of education, and true temperance reformers may take heart and hope. The people as a whole are waking up as never before, and through the school, the pulpit, and the press, they may confidently hope that the cause so dear to their hearts will surely advance. The longest way round is the safest way home, so one man convinced is worth a dozen coerced."

The Ottawa *Free Press* thinks the Government has kept its promises. Prohibition is now, if not dead, at least dormant. *The Sun*, Toronto, says:

"Excess in drinking is very bad; but repeated trials have convinced all thinking and unbiased men that prohibitive legislation would make bad worse, and it is idle to say that Providence enjoins upon us the adoption of a policy the effect of which it does not bless. That the saloon is often the enemy of the home is a deplorable fact, tho the home has other enemies not less evil than the saloon. But the wisdom which bids us choose the lesser of two evils forbids us to rush from the saloon which we can restrict at our discretion, to that which would be practically an unrestricted trade."

The French-Canadian papers are relieved to find that the province of Quebec, at least, has furnished a large majority against Prohibition. The *Patrie*, Montreal, says:

"It is evident that, in the presence of such results, the Prohibitionist can not demand that Quebec be taken by the throat or that arbitrary and retrogressive laws be imposed upon the whole country. It should always be remembered why Prohibition is so unpopular; not because the people do not deplore the ravages caused by the traffic in alcohol, but because people are convinced that Prohibition would be a failure and cause more disorder, more scandals than open traffic. Hence we hope Prohibition will have a first-class burial at an early date."

The *Temps*, Ottawa, says:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the sentiment in favor of Prohibition has very materially declined in Ontario since the provincial plebiscite taken in 1894. The conviction that the law could not be enforced is not the only reason. People also recognize that a law such as the water apostles advocate would render absolutely ineffective the constitutional privileges of the provinces, by which they are empowered to formulate their own license laws."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH TRIBUTES TO MR. BAYARD.

THE death of Mr. Bayard, formerly our Minister to the court of St. James, has created more than ordinary interest in England. Mr. Bayard was respected there for his open character, and loved for his appreciation of the importance of race interests. Moreover, his manners were regarded as more in keeping with his position as the representative of a great nation than those of many other men sent abroad as ministers and ambassadors. Here and there doubts are expressed as to his ability, altho his talent as an after-dinner speaker is not questioned; but in the majority of cases it is admitted that he did Great Britain signal service, especially in the Venezuelan affair.

The Times, London, fears that few Americans will be as friendly to England from as pure and as high-minded motives as Mr. Bayard. *The Standard* acknowledges that he agreeably disappointed the English. *The Daily News* says:

"His labors prepared the two nations for the discovery that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

they had really nothing to quarrel about, and this put them in the right mood to respond to the first marked expression of friendship on either side. It is awful to think of what might have happened if the wrong man had been in his high place throughout those trying negotiations. His motives were above suspicion. His sincerity, at least, was never questioned. He had his great reward in his retirement when his foresight was vindicated by the attitude of this country toward the United States during the late war. He was a good man, and England will not be wanting in some public expression of her sorrow for his loss."

The Saturday Review, rarely willing to acknowledge that good can come out of America, or, for that matter, out of any country except the part of Great Britain south of the Tweed, admits that Mr. Bayard "had a refreshing habit of saying quite frankly what he thought, and he carried this habit so far some three years ago as to rouse his enemies in the States to demand his impeachment," and adds that "if Great Britain and America are on the high road to a better understanding of each other to-day than has been the case for many years past, the credit rests in large measure with Mr. Bayard." The London *Outlook* says:

"The man was a good deal more than the orator so many of us saw in him. Beyond his rare eloquence were a purpose and determination, a stern sense of duty that harmonized well with the Puritan stock from which he sprang. Some people, and more especially a certain section of his own countrymen, have never forgiven Mr. Bayard for being a gentleman first and a politician afterward. He met with a good deal of abuse; but the solid appreciation that more than counterbalanced these carpings must have amply demonstrated that his mission on this side of the Atlantic was no vain one."

The Morning Post thinks his charm lay in the fact that he, "while thoroughly loyal to his own flag, was none the less friendly to Great Britain." *The Daily Graphic*, with many other British papers, recalls the Venezuelan affair, and hopes that Mr. Cleveland has learned to see the error of his ways. That this matter did not result in war between the United States and Great Britain, that paper attributes chiefly to Mr. Bayard's tact. *The Daily Chronicle* is less unqualified in its praise. It says:

"Mr. Bayard was not one of the many really great ambassadors which the States have sent to the court of St. James's, but he was certainly one of the most pleasing, and he deserves the honor of being remembered as a pioneer of the Anglo-American *entente* at a time when its prospects were much less assured than they are to-day. Mr. Bayard was a man of great personal dignity, and his handsome face and fine manners will be remembered here when his rather too elaborate oratory may be forgotten."

STAGNATION AND PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

TWO years ago the world was startled by exaggerated reports of Japanese progress. Japanese merchants, trained in the best schools of Europe and America, were about to monopolize the trade of the entire Far East; Japanese industrials, supported by the superior intelligence of their laborers and having the advantage of paying incredibly small wages, would, so we were told, inundate the world's markets with their wares within a very short time. Of late we hear that the Japanese "can not free themselves of their Oriental inaccuracy and sloth," and will not endanger Western industry and trade at all. We summarize the following in the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

We have more than once said in these pages that it is quite unnecessary to be frightened by the bogey of Japanese competition, despite Mr. Robert P. Porter's sensational articles in American magazines. To execute some of the most necessary improvements, says an English authority, Japan needs at least another $80,000,000, and the Government is trying to place bonds to that amount. At the same time, however, the Government is asked to reduce its income from import dues, for there are large quantities of goods stored at Yokohama and Kobe because the people have no money to buy. Another authority, a German one, proves that the Japanese go far beyond their means in starting new enterprises. The paid-up capital of the banks is often so small that they collapse at the first run. Spinning-mills break down after having paid dividends, because no provision was made to renew the machinery. The country is in a chronic crisis.

As a matter of fact, the Japanese still have much to learn. Their foreign trade is still nearly all in the hands of European, American, and even Chinese houses. They can not free themselves from their happy-go-lucky methods. Their chief faults are want of punctuality in delivering goods and unscrupulousness in the execution of orders.

Moreover, Japan, rich tho she is in minerals, has no iron, and a country that must import its machinery can not compete with countries where the latest inventions can be tried without delay.

According to some of the most reliable authorities, however, the progress of Japan has not ceased. The people are very painstaking; and tho they have to wrestle with those industrial crises which embarrass all young and energetic powers, such as the United States and Germany, the Japanese overcome all difficulties. Their ability to adopt foreign languages aids them a great deal. Thus quite a number of papers and periodicals are published in English or with an English page, and they are so remarkably free from the "English-as-she-is-wrote" style that foreign residents often accuse the publishers of having a recreant English editor concealed about their premises. Among such papers are the *Kokumin no Tomo*, the *Yorodzu Choho*, *The Japan Times*, *The Far East*, and the *Hansei Zasshi*, the last being a beautiful little magazine containing samples of Japanese art. That the Japanese are willing to hear adverse criticism is shown by the articles published in the above-named papers. Thus, Mr. N. Ariga, director of the Board of Industry in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, writes as follows in *The Far East:*

"Considered from all points of view, we may unhesitatingly admit that Japan has made a remarkable advance since thirty years when a factory of any kind was almost unknown; but our optimistic view of the case must end here, for when we come to compare our industries with those of other advanced nations we must admit, however reluctant we may be, that we are as yet sadly behind. Even in the case of cotton manufacturing, the most advanced of our industries, we are still confronted with the inferiority of our work. Cotton and cotton thread that England exported to foreign countries during 1897 amounted to 63,993,716 pounds (639,937,160 yen), while the amount of Japan's export was only 16,002,571 yen, just one fortieth part of Great Britain."

But while ready to admit their shortcomings, the Japanese are very sensitive to unjust criticism from the foreigners who are welcomed among them. The *Hansei Zasshi* says:

"Count Itagaki, Minister for Home Affairs, has issued a circular of instruction in regard to the operation of the revised treaties in July next year. He reminds the people that the exercise of the rights necessitates the performance of corresponding duties, and that their attitude toward foreigners not only indicates the degree of development they have attained, but also affects the honor of the country. In their dealings with foreigners, therefore, the count urges that they ought to exercise liberality and magnanimity and should treat them with friendly cordiality. The Japanese as a nation have never been inhospitable people. But at the same time they are not wanting in self-respect. When that feeling is wounded they will stand up to assert their rights. Many troubles that have arisen between the natives and foreigners are the results of the latters' having wounded the formers' pride by not treating them as equals. If a little more respect were shown by foreigners in the treatment of the natives, they would reciprocally be rewarded with more hospitality and kindness. While heartily wishing that the people would abide by Count Okuma's instruction, we as heartily wish foreigners would behave toward us in a gentlemanly manner."

The Japan Mail, Yokohama, one of the few papers published by foreigners in Japan that have always remained friendly to the Japanese, explains why the foreigners are specially disagreeable just now. It says:

"At the opening of the *Meiji* era, Occidental institutions were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

regarded with mixed admiration and respect. The foreign resident in Japan at that epoch found his lot very pleasant. He was counted a kind of demigod, infallible, omniscient. It never seemed to occur to the Japanese that degrees of competence might not be more marked among themselves than among the representatives of the wonderful new civilization, who came to them in company with steamers, locomotives, electric telegraphs, and printing-machines. They would take a ship's steward to teach them moral philosophy and a retired coachman to instruct them in physics. . . . The reaction from their mood of unquerying veneration was nevertheless strong. It began about the year 1873 and culminated in 1880. Of course we have to be content with approximations. Two events, however, serve in some degree as finger-posts. Both belong to the sphere of education. The first was the inauguration of a system of examinations to determine the competence of foreigners applying for 'professorships' in the newly established schools and colleges of the empire; the second, the reintroduction of the Confucian system of ethics into those institutions. A peculiar idea the former, our readers will perhaps say. . . . Yet not altogether wrong if we remember that an aspirant for the chair of English literature in the first Japanese college described himself as having 'saled in a steam yott,' and warned all women against becoming 'intoxicated with the suttal essense of flatry'; and at another, a would-be professor of mathematics scouted the extravagant idea of being asked to solve a quadratic equation. It was like the 'cheek' of the Japanese, he declared, to think that they had any business with quadratic equations, or that a foreigner versed in such arcana of algebra would come to seek employment in their double-dashed country."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

THE reputed intention of the United States Government to create a strongly fortified coaling-station in the Samoan archipelago is welcomed in Germany, as it promises to lead to a partitioning of Samoa. The Germans, believe that their interests will be best served by a partitioning, as it would enable them to guard more effectively against the importation of American and British firearms. That the United States would benefit politically by making Pago-Pago a link in its chain of naval stations in the Pacific is admitted; but the Germans insist upon a *quid pro quo* for themselves. The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"By the treaty of 1889 Samoa was declared neutral and independent, Germany, England, and the United States undertaking to maintain order and admitting their several subjects to equal rights. A native king was chosen, but the real power remained in the hands of the officials appointed by the countries just named. There are, besides the consuls, an American as chief justice, and a commission formed by a German, an Englishman, and an American.

"The Germans own four times as much land as the English and seven times as much as the Americans. The shipping is chiefly in their hands, and they pay five times as much in taxes as the English, and nine times as much as the Americans. Yet the English and Americans are continually intriguing against the Germans, and the latter naturally wish for a new settlement. It so happens that the Americans wish to create a coaling-station in the port of Pago-Pago, upon the island of Tutinla. This may lead to a solution of this vexed question."

There is really no objection in Germany to an American coaling-station, but the Germans declare that, if the United States is allowed to fortify one of the ports for its own purposes, the group must be divided. The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, says:

"Germany is not likely to create fortifications in the Samoan group, but a division is necessary because the United States would otherwise obtain more influence than is her due. Now, if England receives the island she seems to want most, Savaii, the largest of the group, she receives about her just share, and if the Americans obtain Tutinla they have the port they want most. Upolu, however, is nearly all in German hands and has the best port for trading purposes, the port of Apia.

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"The English and the Americans continually endeavor to disturb the Germans in their possessions, and if the Americans are permitted to create a coaling-station German prestige will vanish, unless the group is divided. If the Americans want Pago-Pago and the island of Upolu, they are welcome to it. The island is almost worthless except as a coaling-station, but then the Americans have done nothing for the development of the group, altho they have intrigued continually against the Germans. Savaii, too, is not worth much, tho the largest of the group. It is too mountainous. Upolu alone is valuable, and that Upolu is almost altogether German is too well known to require additional confirmation. The smaller islands hardly deserve notice."

In England the matter creates little interest; much more so in Canada, whose Pacific trade is very important. *The Witness*, Montreal, inveighs against the "arrogance and greed of the Germans," who could not leave the Samoans alone, and who introduced capitalistic exploitation of the soil in a spot which the English and Americans wisely left alone. The paper, nevertheless, admits that, according to latest reports, "except on the German plantations, production has almost ceased, because of the lawless condition of the country." England is, however, very likely to throw in her influence on the side of the United States, as she cares little for the group. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The islands are of use mainly as coaling-stations. Great Britain has comparatively little need of them. To the Germans the value of a station there is immense, for their nearest possessions are the Solomon Islands, 2,000 miles to the west. . . . Why the United States should want a naval-station off the doors of Australasia is not very apparent, but it will of course be a great advantage for their merchant steamers to have an American port of call on the Australasian voyage. The real interest of the Americans, as a matter of fact, is in the Philippine Islands, and Samoa is 12,000 miles south of the route from Honolulu to Manila. The liking for islands is growing, however, in the American mind, and a partition does not appear improbable."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to the *Coté Européen*, the Czar's disarmament conference will hold its sittings in Copenhagen, as a mark of respect from the Czar to his grandfather, the King of Denmark and the doyen of European princes.

THE *Neue Bayrische Landes-Zeitung* publishes some interesting items regarding the relations between the late Prince Bismarck and Dr. Schweninger. Prince Bismarck told the editor that Dr. Schweninger would never receive payment for his attendance upon the old chancellor. He was, however, very strict. He had prohibited liquor to the prince, and when, one morning, he found a glass of whisky in the room, he simply threw it out of the window. Politeness was not the doctor's strong point, and his firmness alone enabled him to deal effectively with Bismarck.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER, of whose ready wit the world has had many striking proofs, is no less noted for his Solomonic judgments in private quarrels than for his ability as a diplomat. Recently two brothers who quarreled about the division of their farm appeared before him. He said to the one, "You, as the elder, have undoubtedly the right to divide the farm into two equal parts." To the younger he said: "You must not interfere with your brother while he is doing this, but you have undoubtedly the right to choose the half you like best, when he has divided the farm." Both went away convinced that they were privileged persons.

COL. VINCENTE DE CORTIJO, one of the officers taken prisoner at Santiago, complains of the treatment accorded the prisoners at Atlanta. The populace, he says in the *Impartial*, hooted the Spaniards, and would have ill-treated them had not the American soldiers protected them. The food was vile beyond description, and as his money was taken from him he could not procure better. His letters to his family were not sent to Spain, altho he did not close them, and there was little chance for the prisoners to clean themselves. The whole account is written in such a way that impartial readers must regard it as somewhat exaggerated.

THE history of the House of Hapsburg furnishes striking proof of the fact that royalty is no protection against continuous misfortune, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide. Duchess Sophie, of Alençon, was burned to death in the Paris Bazar fire. Archduchess Mathilde carelessly dropped a burning match upon her dress, and was also burned to death. Louis II. of Bavaria became insane and drowned himself. Count Louis of Trani, Prince of Sicily, committed suicide. Archduke John of Tuscany discarded royalty and was lost at sea. Archduke Wilhelm died from injuries received through a fall from a horse. Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was executed. Archduke Ladislaus shot himself accidently while hunting. Empress Elizabeth was assassinated.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The superiority of American-made machinery is becoming generally acknowledged in Denmark. Heretofore the Germans have controlled the market in this line, but now, according to our vice-consul at Copenhagen, "the Danes want American-made engine lathes, drilling and boring machines; milling, planing, and shaping machines, slotting machines, boring and turning mills, radical drilling machines, machines for making screws, punching and shearing machinery, grinding and polishing machines, bolt cutters, and American tools of all kinds."

Consul Taylor, at Glasgow, reports that the sales of American bicycles are increasing in Scotland. British wheels are excellently made, but too high priced, he states. He recommends a more careful attention to climatic conditions on the part of American manufacturers who send bicycles to Great Britain. In view of the fact that in Scotland it rains three days out of five, and is therefore generally damp, he suggests painted spokes as less liable to rust. All wheels should have front and rear mudguards.

Since 1895, German shipbuilders have delivered 24 war-vessels for other maritime powers, as follows: China, 3 armored cruisers, 5 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 6 torpedo-boats; Brazil, 2 torpedo-boat destroyers; Turkey, 1 torpedo-boat destroyer; Austria, 1 torpedo-boat and 1 torpedo-boat destroyer; Norway, 3 torpedo-boats and 1 torpedo-boat destroyer; Sweden, 1 torpedo-boat.

The finances of Chile are in a bad condition, owing chiefly to the enormous cost of her army and navy.

The British Iron and Coal Trades Review warns its readers that America is a very serious competitor of Europe in the nail trade. The American-made product, this journal confesses, is better and cheaper than that made in Europe.

The copyright law of Mexico makes no distinction between Mexicans and foreigners, provided the work in question be published in Mexico. A foreign author, not resident in Mexico, must send power of attorney, drawn before a notary public and certified by a Mexican consul. This must then be legalized by the State Department and "protocolized," in both Mexican and the language of the author. For these operations he must pay $50 Mexican currency.

The foreign commerce of France for the six months ending June 30, 1898, according to the French customs authorities, was as followers: Importations valued at $440,996,508; exportations at $315,434,697. These figures show a decrease of $4,742,975 in value of imports and of $23,236,951 in value of exports over those of the same period in 1897.

According to Consul Erdman, at Breslau, if it were not for the American trade, manufactories could not exist in the district. The main articles manufactured are: Linen, cotton, silk, woolen cloth, shawls and hoods, laces and lace curtains, artificial flowers, gloves of leather and wool, porcelain, glass, arsenic, brushes, chemicals, chromos, buttons liquors, toys, sugar, iron goods, machinery, earthenware, hat and caps of wool or straw. Wages are very low in Breslau, a man and his wife and children frequently working in a factory for 25 cents a day.

PERSONALS.

NICOLAS DE PIEROLA, President of Peru, is called the "Napoleon of South America." He is known to be a man of boundless ambition, his one desire being to unify all the republics of South America under one central government, with himself at its head. In 1879 he became dictator, but was swept out of power when Peru was defeated in the war with Chile. Three years ago Pierolo once more struck for supreme power and won. He organized an army in the mountains, over-

A delicious drink and a piquant relish.

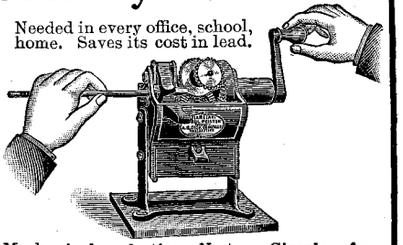
Vigoral

"Concentrated Beef"

Represents all the nutriment and flavor of prime roast beef in a condensed form. It builds up the invalid. Strengthens the convalescent.
Our Chafing Dish Recipe Book sent upon request. It gives fifty ways of using Vigoral.
ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Planetary Pencil Pointer

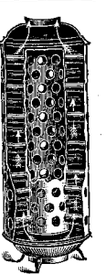
Needed in every office, school, home. Saves its cost in lead.



Mechanical perfection. No toy. Circulars free.
Made only by A. B. DICK COMPANY,
152-154 Lake Street, CHICAGO.
47 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

KNABE... PIANOS
embody HIGHEST DEGREE of EXCELLENCE in the art of piano construction.
Warerooms: 148 Fifth Avenue, Near 20th Street.

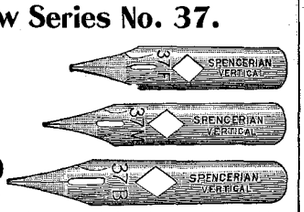
SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL



By using our (stove pipe) RADIATOR With its 120 Cross Tubes, ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from *prominent men.*
TO INTRODUCE OUR RADIATOR, where we have no active agent we will sell at wholesale price. Write at once.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR COMPANY,
49 Furnace St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

Spencerian Pens
New Series No. 37.
See That Hole?



That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers.
Samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for Vertical No. 37.
Spencerian Pen Company
450 Broome Street, New York.

New York Conservatory of Music.
112 East 18th St., Bet. 4th Av. and Irving Place.
Established 1863. Chartered 1865. Empowered to award Diplomas and Confer Degrees.
The FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL for Beginners, for Advanced Pupils, Singing, Piano, Violin, Organ
ALL INSTRUMENTS.
ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC ART, LANGUAGES.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
GRADUATES PROVIDED WITH POSITIONS.
N. B.—NO BRANCH. ENTIRELY separate from other schools which imitate its name and methods.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE.

Best device ever invented to prevent and cure Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma, and all Throat diseases. Invaluable for public speakers and singers for improving voice. Price, prepaid, by mail, $1.25, including the recent work of Dr. Patchen on the importance of cultivating respiratory power as a preventive and cure of disease. It is by far the best *treatise* ever published, and alone is worth many times the price. Send stamp for description and testimonials to
C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., Boston, Mass.

Sinclair's Settees, Lounges, Common Sense Chairs
I make the very best line of Chairs, Rockers, and Tables for use in country houses, hotels, schools, summer cottages and hospitals. *Send for illustrated catalogue.*
F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, N. Y.

After a Day's Hard Work
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

threw the Government, and marched to the palace over the bodies of twelve hundred slain men.

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS, the sculptor, to whom the commission for the monument to be erected to Robert Louis Stevenson in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, has been entrusted, has executed many works of historical importance including, among others, the monuments to Admiral Farragut, Peter Cooper, and General Sherman in New York, the Lincoln statue for Chicago, the bust of Garfield for Philadelphia, and the memorial to Robert J. Shaw in Boston. He was born in Dublin fifty years ago, his father being a Frenchman and his mother an Irishwoman, and when he was only six months old the family removed to the United States, ultimately settling in New York. Saint-Gaudens began life as an apprentice cameo-cutter, but in 1867 he was sent to Paris. He spent three years there, and the following three years at Rome, and on his return to New York he rapidly attained fame.

LORENZO SNOW, the newly chosen president of the Latter-Day Saints, is one of the most forceful characters in Mormondom. He is an Ohioan by birth and a graduate of Oberlin College. Mr. Snow had heard of the Mormons, and was first introduced into their circle by a visit to his sisters at Kirtland, Ohio, which was then a Mormon center. He became convinced that the book of Mormon was the truth, and, being a man of decided character, he determined to give up his life to the cause. As a missionary in the Mormon religion he traveled at home and abroad, and his labors were always successful. There is scarcely a place in the United States which he has not visited on his errand of proselyting, and he has been a member of the Mormon faith from the earliest days, when the celebrated Zion in Missouri was the hope of the followers of Joseph Smith. Elder Snow is now eighty-four years old, but he is in perfect health and possessed of the keenest mental faculties.

GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, who commanded the army during the Santiago campaign, is a veteran of the Civil War. He is not a West Pointer. General Howard, under whom Shafter served during the rebellion, says of him (in the New York *World*):

"General Shafter served with the distinguished Seventh Michigan Volunteers under my command during the Civil War. He received a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862. It was on the following morning that I myself was so hotly engaged.

"General Shafter was in command of the pioneers, so that he was not required to go into fierce action. He volunteered to do so, however, and took an active part in the engagement. Again, after being wounded, when men generally retire from action, Shafter remained on the field, in spite of his injuries, until the close of that day's engagement.

"Shafter's regiment was remarkable in being the first to volunteer at Fredericksburg at the upper bridge of the Rappahannock River, which was crossed by bateaux. It cleared out the skirmishers of the opposing force and secured a good bridge head on the Fredericksburg side. Its lieutenant was wounded, and made a brevet brigadier-general at once for his extraordinary bravery.

"Shafter served under my command after the Civil War. I always found him an energetic commander.

"During the war he was promoted from first lieutenant to a lieutenant-colonelcy of Michigan troops. After the war he became a lieutenant-colonel in the Forty-first Infantry. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but when promoted became the colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry. Later he was transferred to the First Infantry as its colonel, and remained in that rank until he was made a brigadier-general in 1897.

"Concerning General Shafter's qualities as a commanding officer, I may say that, like the ma-

Singer Machines Last Longest.

A recent canvass of the United States found 216,000 family sewing-machines of all kinds that had been in use from 15 to 48 years; more than one-half of them were Singers, and 2,000 of these Singers had done good service during 40 years and more.

A SINGER WILL
OUTWEAR ANY OTHER KIND.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

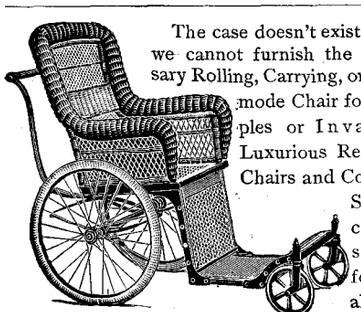
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

NELSONS' TEACHERS' BIBLE

"The Nelson Teachers' Bible is of high grade. The illustrated Bible Treasury is a collection of helps more full than most others, and showing great care in preparation. For example, anyone who will compare its treatment of the geography, the topography, the astronomy, zoology, mineralogy, botany, or the antiquities of the Bible with similar matter to be found anywhere else, will find the comparison greatly to the credit of this Bible. . . . Another special excellence is that its Concordance covers the Revised Version as well as the Old Version."—*The Sunday School Times*, Sept. 17, 1898.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid at prices from $1.25 to $7.00. Address for particulars THOS. NELSON & SONS, 37 East 18th Street, New York.



The case doesn't exist where we cannot furnish the necessary Rolling, Carrying, or Commode Chair for Cripples or Invalids. Luxurious Reclining Chairs and Couches. Send 2-cent stamp for Catalog B.

GEO. F. SARGENT CO. 289 D Fourth Ave. New York

Macbeth lamp-chimneys—more light and don't break.
Can't you get 'em?
What's your dealer say about 'em?
Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

Why So Many Eminent Persons are Willing to Make Records Exclusively for the IMPROVED Gram-o-phone

Because in distinctness, volume and carrying power it is so manifestly superior to all other Talking Machines as to be in a class entirely by itself. Above all, it does not distort or caricature the Voice.

It is the only process by which an INDESTRUCTIBLE Talking or Musical Record can be made—not merely for a day, but for future generations.

It has never brought discredit upon itself by amateur or fraudulent records—all its records being made in our own laboratories, by experts, from actual performances by the most celebrated artists, public speakers, etc., EACH OF WHOM HAS SIGNED HIS OR HER NAME, WHICH APPEARS ON THE RECORD AS PROOF OF ITS AUTHENTICITY.

These are reasons why IT IS CONSIDERED A PRIVILEGE to be included among those who, through the Improved Gram-o-phone (Zon-o-phone), are furnishing the most delightful and widely varied HIGH-CLASS ENTERTAINMENT to THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, and FOR ALL COMING TIME.

Special Offer to subscribers to "The Literary Digest" who wish to purchase on the installment plan:

To subscribers to THE LITERARY DIGEST the Improved Gram-o-phone (Zon-o-phone) will, for a short time, be sold ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN—$5.00 cash, $3.00 a month for seven months. Money refunded, less express charges, if not satisfactory and returned immediately.

Price, $25.00. Records, 50 cts. For further information, address

National Gram-o-phone Co.
874 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SHERMAN, CLAY & Co., San Francisco

BICYCLES. 1500 '98 Models, all kinds, must be sacrificed, $9 to $18. Second-hand, $3 to $12. Write for Catalog and bargain offer.
J. M. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

jority of our regular officers, he is careful to have duty done with promptness and completeness.

"General Shafter is exceedingly pleasant in social life and is much given to hospitality. I know his family and have often enjoyed their hospitality. General Shafter is a handsome man of large proportions. He will require such a horse as Gen. George H. Thomas was accustomed to ride."

Current Events.

Monday, October 17.

President **McKinley** is made **doctor of laws** by the University of Chicago. . . . The Episcopal convention in Washington rejects the proposed **new canon on marriage and divorce.** . . . The War Investigation Commission begins the inspection of **Florida military camps.**

It is reported that in view of the trouble arising out of the Egyptian question, **France is augmenting her naval preparations.** The **German Emperor and Empress** reach Constantinople.

Tuesday, October 18.

Occupation by the United States of Puerto Rico is completed by the raising of the Stars and Stripes on the public buildings and forts in San Juan. . . . The Vermont legislature **re-elects Senator Proctor.**

The Emperor and Empress of Germany are **entertained lavishly by the Sultan of Turkey.** . . . Sixteen victims of the *Mohegan* **disaster** are buried at Falmouth.

Wednesday, October 19.

President McKinley reviews the **Peace Jubilee parade** in Chicago. . . . The arbitrators decide that the **Canadian Pacific Railroad** is not entitled to differentiate on freight to and from San Francisco. . . . A despatch from Madrid to London, which is afterward denied, states that **Admiral Dewey engaged and captured** three ships of the Philippine insurgents at Manila. . . . **Admiral Schley** is placed in command of the naval station at San Juan, Puerto Rico. . . . The grand jury at Carlinville, Ill., begins **investigating the Virden riot.**

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, makes a speech at North Shields which is construed as **a defiance of France** in the Fashoda matter.

Thursday, October 20.

The report of the Wainwright board on positions of the American and Spanish ships **at the battle of Santiago** July 3, is made public. The Episcopal general convention votes to send a letter of **thanks to the Czar of Russia** for his peace manifesto. . . . Colonel **William J. Bryan is called as a witness** by the War Investigating Commission, but asks to be excused from testifying.

A Paris newspaper announces that **Captain Dreyfus** is in prison in that city, having been brought secretly to France. . . . An employee of one of the Vienna hospitals dies of the **bubonic plague.** . . . Important **French naval experiments** are carried on at Toulon. . . . A French missionary and several Chinese Catholics are **massacred in a chapel** at Pak-lung by a mob.

Friday, October 21.

A Washington despatch says that it is certain that complete **evacuation of Cuba** must be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the Administration. . . . President **McKinley receives ovations** at Indiana and Ohio towns on his way to Washington.

The American and Spanish Peace Commission hold their seventh joint session; the **Cuban debt question** is again discussed. . . . Major **Marchand's report,** telegraphed from Cairo, is received in Paris. . . . The Nicaraguan commission decides that the concession granted to the **Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua** expires October 20, 1899. The **anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar** is enthusiastically celebrated in England.

Saturday, October 22.

A **newly discovered entrance to the mouth of the Yukon** River will save 500 miles of travel for Klondike gold-seekers. . . . **Princeton defeats Cornell** at football. . . . The **report of Admiral Sampson** upon the operations of his fleet in West Indian waters preceding the fall of Santiago is made public.

The British Government meets to **discuss the Fashoda affair.** . . . The **Emperor and Empress of Germany leave Constantinople** for Palestine.

Sunday, October 23.

The **Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia** begins with services in the churches. . . . The Cuban military commission informs General Blanco that the **United States will assume possession** of the island December 1.

France issues **a Yellow Book on the Fashoda affair.** . . . **President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo,** arrives at Nassau to meet the American commissioners. . . . The doctor who attended the surgical assistant in the University of Vienna, who **died of the plague** last week, himself succumbs to the disease.

STARVING
in the Midst of Plenty.

That's what people with poor digestion are doing every day. They have no appetite, or if they do have an appetite and eat what they require, it does them no good, because the stomach does not digest it, and the fermenting mass of food becomes a source of disease, of headache,

MR. JUDSON A. STANION.

sleeplessness, languor, and the thousand and one symptoms of disordered digestion. Mr. Judson A. Stanion, the great Church and Sunday-School worker and president Christian Endeavor Union, St. Louis, Mo., says:

"I have had to be extremely careful what I ate. Many things were indigestible; and after a hearty dinner I could scarcely keep awake. I never have been sick in bed, but have had a great deal of inconvenience from indigestion. Since I learned of the merits of Stuart's Tablets, I keep them in my desk or carry them in my pocket, and find that I can eat anything at all without discomfort. They were recommended to me by a friend who is enthusiastic in their praise. I cannot afford to be drowsy after lunch, and find these tablets just the thing to assist digestion and keep all my faculties wide-awake." Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets promptly relieve and cure all forms of indigestion. They have done it in thousands of cases and will do it in yours. The reason is simple. They digest the food whether the stomach works or not, and that's the whole secret. At all druggists, 50 cents a box. For book on stomach diseases, giving valuable advice, address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Wedding Silver

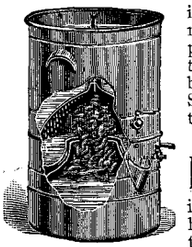
The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, always prepare something new in Sterling Silver for each Wedding Season, but they believe never so much or so successfully as for the present.

Equipped with the latest inventions and processes of manufacture, they are enabled to offer the choicest wares at the most favorable prices. An examination for comparison is suggested.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

Pure Drinking Water



is always appreciated by refined and cleanly people. But it can not be obtained absolutely pure by filtration or boiling. Science has definitely settled that question.

THE
Ralston Still

is daily saving the lives of hundreds of people from typhoid fever and dysentery, and that is just why it has been officially adopted by the Ralston Health Club of America and used in prominent sanitariums and institutions throughout the country. Distilled water is cleansing and refreshing. No better remedy exists for rheumatism and stomach disorders.

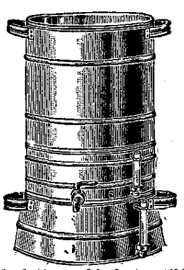
In principle of operation the Ralston New Process Still is scientifically correct; in mechanical construction it is perfect. Thousands in use in every State of the Union and in every country on the globe, from the Klondyke to the Philippine Islands. More Ralston Stills are used by the Government than all other makes combined.

The Internal Reservoir and Sterilizing Chamber of the Ralston Still, for protecting the distillate from atmospheric pollution, was originated and patented by us. Others using or purchasing Stills containing these devices will be prosecuted for infringement.

The best Ralston Still is only $10. Illustrated catalog sent free for the asking.

The A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO.
54 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

"Pure Water



Does Not
EXIST
In Nature"

is a startling statement, but authentic (see booklet.) The only *safe* water, free from germs and inorganic salts, thoroughly sterilized, is that procured by distillation with

The Sanitary Still

Pure copper, lined with block tin, and indestructible. It fits any stove, and is as easily managed as a teakettle.

Twelve Styles—Double Capacity—Same Price
Only Still Recognized by U. S. Government

Write for booklets containing letters from prominent bankers, physicians and pastors from every State in the Union and several foreign countries.

The CUPRIGRAPH CO., 114 N. Green St., Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

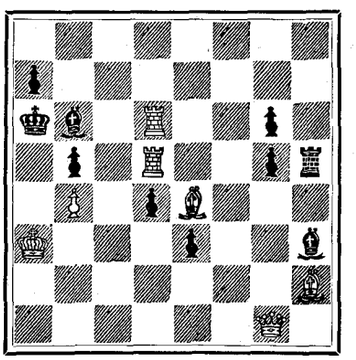
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 327.

BY JOHANNES HADEN.

From Ueber Land und Meer.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 322.

Key-move, Kt—K 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. C. S. Page, Chicago; the Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; the Rev. P. Read, Le Mars, Ia.; D. Cain, Wirt, Ind.; E. H. Humphreys, Davidson College, N. C.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N.Y.; Tom M. Taylor, Calvert, Tex.

Comments: "Very ingenious and not too easy"—M. W. H.; "A great problem, and a fitting companion for the last ten which you have given"—H. W. B.; "Chaste, clever, conservative"—I. W. B.; "First class"—C. F. P.; "A work of much merit; this"—R. M. C.; "A clear-cut problem"—J. A. Y., "Key-move well concealed, variations excellent"—F. S. F.; "Coming after 320, this problem is uninteresting"—T. M. T.

No. 323.

1. B x P B—Q 5	2. Q—Q 5, ch! P x Q, must	3. R—K 7, mate	
1. ..... B—B 6	2. B—Q 2 ! ! K—B 3 or Kt (Kt 7) moves	3. B x B, mate	
	2. ..... Any other	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate	
1. ..... B—Kt 7	2. B—B sq ! !! Any	3. Mates as before	
1. ..... Kt—K 6	2. Q—K P, ch K x Q, must	3. R—K 7, mate	
1. ..... Kt—B 5	2. Q x K P, ch Kt x Q	3. R—Q 5, mate	
1. ..... R(Kt 8)moves	2. B—R 6! P x B	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate	
	2. ..... Any other	3. B x P, mate	
1. ..... R—Kt sq	2. Q x B P, ch K—K 5, must	3. Kt—B 2, mate	
1. ..... P x P	2. Q x P (B 4) ch K—K 5 must	3. Kt—B 2, mate	

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I W. B., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. F. P., T. M. T.

Comments: "A great problem, despite the duals after 1 .., P—B 5, which can hardly be called a defense"—M. W. H.; "A wonderful problem"—H. W. B.; "A tongh and tantalizing tergiversator" I. W. B.; "A grand problem"—C. F. P.; "Not so very hard after one becomes reconciled to the 'take'"—R. M. C.; "Very difficult; a veritable brain-puzzler"—C. R. O.; "'Elegant and difficult,' describes this problem exactly"—T. M. T.

C. R. Oldham got 312. T. M. T., E. B. H., F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., and F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., were successful with 320. C. R. O., and V. Brent, New Orleans, solved 321.

305 AGAIN.

One of our solvers has been pegging away at 305 with Mr. Laws's correction (Black Kt on R 8 should be on R 6), and he shows that the correction does not correct. In spite of Kt on R 6 the problem has a double solution: K—B 7, and B—Q 2.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

We have heard from only three players who are in the Finals. There need be no delay in starting these last games. The winners of the sections should correspond with each other. We give again the names and addresses:

Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan, Kans.
The Rev. A. C. Kaye, Jefferson, Ia.
J. H. Mockett, Jr., 2447 West Street, Lincoln, Neb.
A. L. Jones, Box 784, Montgomery, Ala.
V. Brent, 1220 Washington Avenue, New Orleans.
The Rev. A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt.
C. E. Wiggers, 308 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.

If any of the addresses have been changed please report.

The American Chess-Magazine.

We were about to write a notice of the September number of this publication, whon the following from the New York *Clipper* came to us. As Miron expresses an opinion probably as well or better than we can, we will let him speak for us:

"It was once said of *Deutsche Schachzeitung* that it never was excelled by any Chess-magazine, except when some fortunate issue outshone all previous efforts. This is strikingly true of *A. C. M.* for September current. It the crowning boast and glory of this peerless magazine, which is doing such yeoman service for the game. We can only touch a few salient points. Portraits of Mrs. Fagan and Miss Prothers, of fourteen 'American Champions,' for '98; 'American Chess Editors,' Emil Kemeny, good! the six leaders of 'Chess in Texas,' games and problems, 'way up as always. 'How to Start a Chess Club and Keep it Going." is the *pièce de resistance*. We have been asked about this more than a hundred times or rather more than that, and now comes Bro. Reichelm to the rescue answering all inquiries past, present, and to come with an exhaustive fulness which our crowded space has wholly forbidden, Just see 4½ of these large double-column pages. Bro. R. has done the amateur Chess-world an essential service.

United States Chess Association or League.

Every one knows that a great deal of dissatisfaction has been manifested over the management of the cable-matches between England and the United States. The special objection was that the American players did not represent the United States, and that the various American Chess-clubs did not have any voice in the selection of the players. Very great credit should be given to be officers of the Brooklyn Chess-club for their work in arranging this series of matches, and while these gentlemen have been severely criticized, it seems to us that they have tried to do all in their power to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. Their last act is, indeed, highly commendable. This is nothing less than the organization of a National Chess Association. At a meeting called for this purpose, held lately, there were, besides those of the Brooklyn Club, representatives of four Chess-clubs present: Walter Penn Shipley, Franklin Club, Philadelphia; W. F. Morse, Manhattan Club, and Courtenay Lemon, Harlem Club, New York City; J. M. Lesser, Boston Chess-Club. A committee of six was appointed to draft a scheme for the organization of the League, to be submitted to a meeting of representatives of American clubs. This committee is composed of Messrs Lesser, Boston; Shipley, Philadelphia; Morse, New York; O'Farrell, Washington; Johnston, Chicago. The British Chess-Club has accepted the challenge to play the fourth game, and time set is between January 1 and April 1, 1899.

FRANCIS VS. GERMANY.

The only game Dr. Tarrasch lost in the Second Round.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny.

Double Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKY. *White.*	DR. TARRASCH. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3
Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5
Castles	Castles
P—Q 3	P—Q 3

B—Kt 5. The usual and perhaps strongest continuation is Kt—K 2, followed by P—B 3 and Kt—Kt 3.

7	B x Kt
8 P x B	P—K R 3. Loss of time. Black could safely play Kt—K 2.
9 B—K R 4	B—Kt 5
10 P—K R 3	B x Kt
11 Q x B	P—K Kt 4. When Black brought about an exchange of Bishops against Kts he relied on the text-move, which forces the Q B into inferior position and, apparently, Black may keep the adverse Bishop out of play for a considerable length of time. The two Bishops, however, are of more value than the two Kts, and as soon as White frees his Q B he will have a decided advantage.
12 B—Kt 3	Kt—R 2
13 Q R—Kt sq	Q—B sq

14 K R—Q sq, with the intention to continue P—Q 4 and eventually B—K 2 or B—Q 3. White then will get the K B and the Q R into play.

14	K—Kt 2
15 P—Q 4	P—K B 3
16 B—K 2	Kt—K 2
17 Q—Q 3	R—Q Kt sq. Preferable, perhaps, was P—Kt 3, followed eventually by P—Q R 4.
18 B—Kt 4	Q—K sq
19 Q—B 4	P—K R 4
20 B—K 6	Q—B 3
21 Q—Q 3	P—K R 5. Promising as this play looks, it will prove disastrous, for White will have the means to free his Q B. By continuing P—K Kt 3 and P x P he will have the opportunity to play P—K B 4, which opens the diagonal. Had Black kept his Pawn at R 3 or R 4, White could hardly have accomplishes this so speedily.
22 B—R 2	R (B sq)—Q sq
23 P—Q 5. Necessary, to prevent Black's P—Q 4 play, which might have given him the preferable game.	
23	Q—R 5
24 P—K Kt 3	Kt—Kt 3
25 R—Kt 4	Q—K sq. To capture the Q R P would have been dangerous. White would have answered R (Q sq)—Q Kt sq and Black would have had difficulty in freeing his Queen. The play, however, demonstrates that Black's 23d move was an inferior one. Instead of Q—R 5 he should have then played Q—K sq.
26 R (Q sq)—Kt sq	P—Kt
27 Q—R 6	Kt (R 2)—B sq
28 B—Kt 4	P x P

29 P x P. Much better than B x P, which would have prevented the development of the Bishop.

29	Kt—Q 2
30 Q x R P	R (Q sq)—B sq
31 Q—R 6	Kt—B 4
32 Q—K 2	R—Q sq
33 R—K B sq	R—Q R sq
34 P—K R 4	P x P
35 P x P	Q—B 2. He could not play Kt x R P, for Q—B 2 would have followed, attacking the Kt and the K B P. This play was quite likely overlooked by Black, otherwise he would have moved Q—R sq instead of R—Q R sq on the 33d turn.
36 P—R 5	Kt—B sq
37 B—Kt 3	K—K sq
38 B—R 4	Kt—R 2
39 B—B 5	R—K Kt sq (ch)
40 K—R sq	R (R sq)—K B sq
41 R (Kt 4)—Kt sq	Q—K 2

42 R—K Kt sq. Up to the 33d move White's development was not a very favorable one, but since he freed his Q B he was enabled to pursue the attack vigorously. His maneuver with Bishop and Rooks was very skilful.

42	R x R (ch)
43 R x R	R—K Kt sq
44 B—Kt 6	R x R. This gives White a winning attack, but Black could not avert it.
45 P x R	Kt—Kt 4
46 Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
47 B x Kt	B x P

48. B—K6 (ch). Excellent play, which wins in the shortest possible order. Black is obliged to capture the Bishop.

48	Kt x B
49 P x Kt	Q—B 8
50 Q—R 7 ch	K—B sq
51 K—Kt 2. Much better than Q—B 7 ch.	
51	P—Kt 5
52 Q—B 7 ch	Q x Q
53 Kt P x Q	P—Q 4
54 K—Kt 3, which virtually ends the game.	Resigns.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Some of My Dogs

Frank R Stockton

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

The author describes in his droll way several of his four-footed household friends in the Nov. 3d. issue of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

... EVERY WEEK TO 1900 FOR $1.75 ...

THOSE who subscribe at once for the 1899 volume of The Companion will receive FREE the nine issues of November and December, 1898, containing contributions by Rudyard Kipling, Mary E. Wilkins, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Mme. Lillian Nordica, W. D. Howells and I. Zangwill

GOOD STORIES FOR 1899.

A TOUGH EXPERIENCE, H. E. HAMBLEN.
FIFTY YEARS WITH A MENAGERIE, DAN RICE.
HOW I WENT TO THE MINES, BRET HARTE.
A POCKETFUL OF MONEY, W. D. HOWELLS.
A BOYS' FOX-YARD, JOHN B. DUNN.
SERENY MARIA AT SCHOOL, MARY E. WILKINS.

FINEST CALENDAR OF THE CENTURY FREE

New Subscribers who will send $1.75 at once, cutting out and inclosing this slip, will receive:
FREE—The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1898, including the Double Holiday Numbers.
FREE—The Companion Calendar, more beautiful than any of The Companion Calendars of former years.
And The Youth's Companion for 52 weeks, a full year, to January 1, 1900—a library in itself.

ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT AND SAMPLE COPIES FREE. Q 106

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, - - - BOSTON, MASS.

A Life Saver
Quick!
What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "EMERGENCY NOTES" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

CLEAN HOT WATER comes from copper range boilers. Write Randolph & Clowes, Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

The Essentials of Elocution

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious to everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. By ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," "Acting and Actors," etc. With frontispiece.

The Dramatic News: "Mr. Ayres has made this subject a study for many years, and what he has written is worth reading."

Tastefully bound, deckle edges. 16mo, 75 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

A MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE TO THE CLUB WOMEN OF AMERICA.

JUST READY.

The History of the Woman's Club Movement in America.

By Mrs. J. C. CROLY (Jennie June), with an Introduction by Mrs. Henrotin. Published officially under the authority of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, and in the interest of 3,000 clubs and half a million women. 1,200 Quarto Pages. 700 Illustrations, giving portraits of club leaders, views of club rooms and buildings, insignia, etc.

In announcing the completion of THE HISTORY OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB MOVEMENT, the publishers take great pleasure in calling attention to the thorough and remarkably complete manner in which the author has performed her almost herculean task; bringing to her work, as she did over thirty years of personal experience in all phases of club life—being the first woman to organize a purely woman's club in the world—and having given two years of unremitting labor to the task, she has been enabled to present a work that in thoroughness and impartiality of treatment, in graphic descriptions of club life, club methods, and club experiences, will be

A Genuine Surprise to the Club Women of America.

We desire to arrange with a club woman in each club to represent this work. Address

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

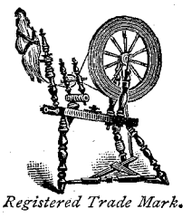
EUROPE

CONDUCTED PARTIES...
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL
...ALL ROUTES

Southern France, Italy parties. October and November. 67 days. All included, **$495.**
Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Greece (with or without Jerusalem). 75 days. **$535** up.
Round the World. All routes. Programs and Tourist Gazette, all about travel, **FREE.**

HENRY GAZE & SONS (R. H. Crunden, General Agent), 113 Broadway, New York.
201 Washington Street, Boston Agency.
220 South Clark Street, Chicago Agency.
Established 1844.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Registered Trade Mark.

A WARNING.

It has come to our knowledge that certain men who sell Linens from house to house throughout the country have repeatedly represented themselves as our agents. Such representation is absolutely false. We employ no agents, and have never done so.

We therefore warn our patrons and people generally against dealing with any one who suggests in any way that he is in any sense our representative.

James McCutcheon & Co.

(Sole place of business)

"THE LINEN STORE,"

14 West 23d Street, New York.

A New Remedy for Rheumatism

Dr. Wm. Porter, St. Louis, writes: "The Tartarlithine you sent me some months ago seemed exactly what I needed. I used it for a long time, and even now have to go back to it; but I notice the indications for it are less and not so frequent. I consider it quite an addition to my list. My general health is quite restored."

Pamphlet on the treatment of Rheumatism by Tartarlithine sent free by

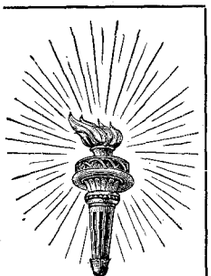
McKESSON & ROBBINS,

95 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for

The Tartarlithine Co.

BEACON LIGHTS



Busy Man's Library.

SEND FOR TERMS.

"The clearest statement of the greatest men and epochs that have made our civilization."—*S. D. Fess, Prof. History, Ada (O.) Normal College.*

"No library is complete withoutit."—*J. A. Shawan, State Supt. Public Instruction, Columbus, O.*

"Every sentence from the pen of Dr. Lord is worth attention. . . . Every library would be enriched by the unique productions of this rare genius."—*Prof. Geo. K. Morris, D.D., School of Theology, Boston University.*

"In its department I know of nothing finer. Here epochs are *men* and history is *life*. Faultless in style, in subject-matter comprehensive, in the interpretation of events accurate, and in description most charming."—*S. D. Faust, D.D., Prof. Church History, Union Biblical Seminary.*

"Many owe their enthusiasm in the study of history to Dr. Lord."—*Francis L. Patton, D.D., Pres. Princeton College.*

"He has inspired large numbers of thoughtful young men to historical study."—*Andrew D. White, ex-Pres. Cornell University.*

Without strain on the purse it widens the intellectual horizon.

Even read as RECREATION, it still has an educative and stimulating force not elsewhere found.

Many subscribers growing enthusiastic double their enjoyment by getting up a social reading club. Keen ones discover a congenial and lucrative *business* in its wide introduction, noting that every set placed creates further demand.

"I am getting full value for my monthly payments in the *current reading*, besides enriching my library for future refreshment or reference." For particulars write to Dept. D.

FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, 47 E. 10th St., New York.

"This Work is Dr. Banks's Masterpiece."
—REV. DAVID GREGG, D.D.

Hero Tales from Sacred Story

By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.

Author of "Christ and His Friends," "The Fisherman and His Friends," etc.

The Old Bible Heroes Made to Live Again Before the Reader's Vision

Bishop John F. Hurst says:

"In 'Hero Tales from Sacred Story' Dr. Banks has given to the daring and deathless worthies of Bible ages a modern dress and a voice that speaks with trumpet power into our ears. He has most happily interwoven with our present-day incitements to lofty living many timely lessons of honor and faith, of fidelity and worth, drawn from the career and character of the brave and beautiful of the olden days."

Rev. David Gregg, D.D., says:

"'Hero Tales from Sacred Story' is a marvelously interesting book. It gives freshness and life to the Bible. It is a thesaurus of facts and illustrations that preachers and teachers will want to regive to their congregation and classes."

Nineteen Full-Page Half-Tone Illustrations from Famous Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Elegantly Bound, Gilt Top, Rough Edges
Cover design by George Wharton Edwards

12mo, Cloth, 295 pp. Price, $1.50

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED